ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY BRANCH OF THE

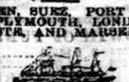
The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,693 New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, MAY 25, 1886.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.



PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	1886. TUESDAY.
M MALWA	2956	600	G. W. Atkinson	25th May.
L ANCONA	3128	600	S. F. Cole	1st June.
—LOMBARDY	3726	600	W. J. Webber	8th ,,
L PEKIN	3000	600	A Symons	15th ,,
M CATHAY	2033	500	J. P. Hassal	22nd ,,
L MASSILIA	4008	1000	S. D. Shallard	29th ,,
—ASSAM	3035	500	W. J. Nantes	6th July.
L VALETTA	4911	1000	C. D. Sams	13th ,,
M SIAM	3041	500	R. F. Briscoe	20th ,,
L TASMANIA	4488	850	C. G. Perrins	27th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M vis Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

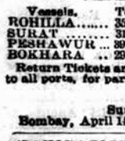
Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
ROHILLA	3500	760	W. Brartt	28th May.
SURAT	3142	350	R. G. Murray	11th June.
PESHAWUR	3000	660	L. H. Moule	25th ,,
BOKHARA	2944	500	H. Weigheil	9th July.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, April 14, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 520, ,, 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	850	1st June 1886	20th July.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th June	10th Aug.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July	1st Sept.
ARCHIMEDE	4,000	600	1st August	20th Sept.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th August	10th Oct.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *vid* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
MANILLA	5,000	6th July.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars egarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

A. BISCALDI,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 8, 1886.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI* AND TRIESTE.

* In order to avoid quarantine, steamers will proceed from Port Said to Trieste direct, omitting Brindisi, until further notice.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886.
AMPHITRITE	B. Gelcich	4,000	650	3rd June.
VORWAERTS	P. Andrianich.	2,800	500	16th ,,
TITANIA	S. Mersa	4,200	600	3rd July.
ORION	P. Mersa	3,500	550	16th ,,
MEDUSA	R. Deperis	3,500	550	3rd August.
ELEKTRA	G. Ragusin	4,200	600	16th ,,

Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1886.
MEDUSA	R. Deperis	3,500	550	1st June.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Ag. Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, 12th May, 1886.

ANCHOR LINE.
BELGRAVIA FOR LIVERPOOL.
SAILING 5TH JUNE.

THE attention of passengers is invited to this well-known and favourite passenger steamer of 5,000 tons, sailing as above. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Has cabins on deck, ample bathrooms, punkahs and every comfort for first class passengers.

The refrigerating room ensures an unlimited supply of ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st May, 86.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT MALTA.

	Capt.	Tons.	H.P.	On or about
S.S. RYDAL HALL	Buck	2,700	400	3rd June.
S.S. WERNETH HALL	Collin	4,100	500	10th July.

Passengers booked Overland to LONDON via MALTA and NAPLES.

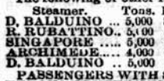
Each steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 18th May, 1886.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.



THE favourite passenger Steamer CITY OF CARTHAGE, 2,650 tons, Captain W. M. GRIEVE, will sail for Liverpool about the 28th instant. Carries a surgeon and stewardess—two berth cabins (on deck), Baths, Punkhas and every comfort for first class Passengers. No others carried. Crews entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 3rd May 1886.

DUCAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE S.S. DUKE of BUCKINGHAM, 3,000 tons, will sail hence to Trieste and Venice on or about 31st instant. Excellent accommodaton for first class passengers. Passage Rs. 350. For particulars please apply to Captain "BURNSIDE," s. s. "Buckingham."

BOMBAY RACES.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

In Stout Sterling Silver Case ..... Rs. 70
Do. in 18-carat Gold ..... ,, 175

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.
HIGHEST CLASS OF WORKMANSHIP PROCURABLE.

In Stout Crystal-faced Case ..... Rs. 350
Do. in Hunting Case ..... ,, 375

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

NOTICE.

I DO hereby give notice that from the 24th inst. till 30th June, 86, any DOGS FOUND STRAYING in the Streets or beyond the enclosures of the premises of the owners of such dogs will be DESTROYED, in accordance with the provisions of Section CXVI. of Act 13 of 1856.

W. H. WILSON, Lieut.-Col.,
Acting Commissioner of Police.

Bombay Police Commissioner's Office, 21st May, 1886.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 28th May, 1886, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangarole, Porc Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 867 tons, on MONDAY, 31st May (on arrival of Outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Pasc, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,903 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 26th May, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 21th May 1886. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANTIDOLORICON

A CURE FOR HEAD-ACHE, NEURALGIA SCIATICA, RHEUMATISM, &c.

BEING solid in form, it is simple and cleanly in application, and affords great relief by being gently rubbed over the painful part.—Cash Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.

A COMBINATION of the fluid extract of Sarsaparilla prepared with the greatest care from the Red Jamaica Root and Iodide of Potassium, combining the active properties of Sarsaparilla with those of the Iodide. It is specially recommended as an Alterative and Blood-purifier.

Per bottle, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4 Cash.

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SUPARI OR BETEL-NUT TOOTH PASTE.

AN elegant and efficient PREPARATION, made from the fresh BETEL-NUT. Combining all the essentials of a good DENTIFRICE it cleanses and preserves the teeth, strengthens the gums, and imparts a delightful freshness to the mouth and araграnce to the breath.

Per jar, suitable for the toilet table, Re. 1-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

PLEASE to note that HENRY S. CASTRO, Esq., leaves MY FIRM, and that from the First of May he has no more POWERS to SIGN on my behalf.

AUG. M. MISRAHI,
Commission Agent in Diamonds Pearls, and Precious Stones.

PARIS, 9 rue de Cheteaudun. BOMBAY, 7, Apollo Street.

WANTED.

WANTED, TWO MATES for the Bombay Pilot Schooners. Applicants must have certificates of competency and good character, and be British subjects.

Apply to

ASSISTANT PORT OFFICER,
Bombay.

Port Office, Bombay, 18th May, 1886.

THE COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT OF THE BYCULLA CLUB at BOMBAY having in contemplation the REMOVAL of the CLUB to another site are prepared to receive and consider offers for the PURCHASE of the BYCULLA CLUB ESTATE, comprising an extensive range of buildings (which include the Club House and Kiosk and numerous Chambers, Bedrooms, Servants' rooms, Stables, Kitchens, Racquet-court, Race-stand, and other buildings) with ornamental Pleasure Grounds, Kitchens, Gardens, Ferneries, Tanks, &c., &c., the land admeasuring 145,613 square yards or thereabouts.

Offers for the purchase of the above property and all communications in respect of this advertisement should be addressed to Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH, and OWEN, Solicitors, Bombay, from whom further particulars regarding the property can be obtained.

Bombay, 4th May 1886.

THE LADIES' COLLEGE
FOR
HIGHER STUDIES,
Khosroo Lodge, Nesbit Road, Byculla,

WILL be opened beginning of June for preparing pupils for the Matriculation and P. E. Examinations.

LADY PRINCIPAL.
Miss NURSEY (English, French, Music, Drawing), 12 years' experience.

PROFESSORS.
S. PEDRAZA, Fellow, Bombay University.
French and Italian.
T. DUNCAN, Esq., Mathematics, Logic.
P. F. GALLAGHER (Middle Temple), English and Science, Latin and Mathematical Master. (Cathedral High Schools.

For prospectus and further particulars apply to
THE LADY PRINCIPAL,
as above.

All applications must be sent in to THE LADY PRINCIPAL by the 22nd of this month.

NOTICE.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the CITY of BOMBAY is prepared to receive tenders for the Execution of the works of the Duct from the TANSA DAM to GHAT-KOPAR near Kurla.

Printed copies of "Form of Tender," "Instructions to Tenderers," "Form of Contract," "Description" and "Specification" can be obtained at the office of the Executive Engineer, Tansa Works, Municipal Buildings, on payment of Rs. 10 for each copy.

Plans can be inspected, and all information relating to the works can be obtained on application at the same office.

No tender will be accepted unless it is accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 30,000 in cash or in Indian Government paper, or in Bombay Municipal Debentures, or in Bombay Port Trust Bonds.

Tenders sealed and endorsed on the cover "Tender for Tansa Duct" will be received at the office of the Municipal Commissioner up to 2 p.m. on Thursday the 15th July 1886.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner, for the city of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 19th May 1886.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
,, ,, ,, Overland Summary,
,, ,, ,, Weekly Budget,
,, ,, ,, Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co., Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

TREACHER AND CO., LIMITED,

CHEMISTS, &c., BY APPOINTMENT TO
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF
CHEMICAL APPARATUS,
METEOROLOGICAL, MATHEMATICAL, SURVEYING, AND PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS OF ALL KINDS,
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES,
PHARMACEUTICALAPPARATUS AND SUNDRIES, PURE CHEMICALS
FOR MEDICINAL USE OR ANALYSIS AND RESEARCH,
PHARMACOPŒIAL PREPARATIONS,
OF GUARANTEED UNIFORMITY AND STRENGTH,
MEDICINE CHESTS,
INVALIDS' REQUISITES, AND DIETETIC ARTICLES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND BEST QUALITY.

THE PHARMACY DEPARTMENT

Of Each of the Company's Establishments is under the constant supervision of thoroughly qualified and experienced

ENGLISH CHEMISTS,

Whose particular attention is directed to the preparation and dispensing of Medicines and to their punctual and expeditious despatch.

THE PURITY AND QUALITY OF THE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS employed are determined by Chemical Analysis, and every facility provided for preparing Medicines in strict accordance with Physicians' Prescriptions.

An exact copy of every Prescription is registered, whereby a reference is always readily obtainable.

NEW REMEDIES, INSTRUMENTS, AND APPLIANCES that receive the approbation of the Medical Profession are being continually added to the Stock.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SYMPATHETIC PIANOS.
Illustrated price-lists post-free.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld. BOMBAY.

W. C. SMITH AND CO.,
BUILDERS, ORNAMENTAL DECORATORS
AND
GENERAL CONTRACTORS,
OFFICE—29, RAMPART ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

All work under the personal supervision of
W. C. SMITH, C.E., London.

Specimen of work may be seen at the Grant Road Station, Parel Station, and the Bombay Telephone Poles, &c. &c.

Further particulars on application.

COLLARD & COLLARD PIANOS.
Illustrated price-lists post-free.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

POTOSI SILVER WARE.

THE best and most useful ware of the day, having all the good qualities of Silver, and at a trifling cost.

WARRANTED never to change color, it being a hard, white metal similar to Silver; it rather improves, than otherwise, by wear.

CHOTA HAZRI SETS.

1. Consisting Teapot, Sugar, Cream, Toastrack, with Pepper, Salt, Egg-cup, and Spoon. Price, Rs. 21-8-0.
2. Same as above, but larger size Teapot and double Toastrack, Rs. 26-8-0.
3. Consisting Coffee Pot, Sugar, Cream, etc., etc.

Tea Pots, ½ Pint, Rs. 5-8. 1 Pint, Rs. 7-8. Coffee Pots, 2 pints, Rs. 17-8.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Dessert size Forks	per doz. 5 8	Egg Spoons	per doz. 3 0
Table do.	,, 7 8	Mustard Spoons	,, 2 8
Dessert size Spoons	,, 5 8	Salt Spoons	,, 2 8
Table do.	,, 7 8	Soup Ladles	each 3 0
Tea Spoons	,, 3 0		

BARTON & COMPANY, Ld.,
CHEMISTS, WINE AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS
Illustrated price-lists free on application.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

LADIES' HATS & HELMETS.

"LATEST STYLES." All New Goods. "EXTRA LIGHT."

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Drab Alpine Terai (the latest Shape)	15 0	White Cork Helmets, very Light.	Rs. 10-8 & 12 0
Dark Blue Felt, Round Crown, very light, quilted Forehead Pad	10 8	Drab Felt, Extra Fine Quality ...	Rs. 14 & 16 0
Fine Drab Felt Terai Hats, quilted Pads ...	18 0	Super Drab Felt, Pith Bodies, Light and Stylish, London made	15 0
A Large Choice of Pugries ...	Rs. 2-8 to 5 0	Silk Handkerchiefs for Trimming above ...	4 0

CASH (OR V. P. P.) DISCOUNT—Two Annas in the Rupee=12½ PER CENT.

HOAR & CO., { OPPOSITE THE ESPLANADE HOTEL, } BOMBAY.

BOARD-SHIP CHAIRS!!

OF Best ENGLISH MANUFACTURE, made of BEECHWOOD with cane back and seat, and strong screw bolts throughout.

Without Arms.	With Arms.	With Arms and Leg Rest.
Rs. 9-8,	Rs. 12-8.	Rs. 13-8.

THE SANDRINGHAM CHAIR.

A very superior Folding Chair, made of best stained Beechwood with Brussel's carpet back and seat; when closed it can be placed under a carriage seat ... Rs. 12-8

THE LAWN-TENNIS CHAIR.

Made of strong Beechwood with carpet seat. These fold into a very small compass and are valuable to Travellers ... Rs. 5

And other kinds which can be seen at our
WELL-KNOWN WAREHOUSE.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,
BOMBAY.

SOUTH-WEST MONSOONS.

THE "PERFECT" WATERPROOF WATCH.

THE "WATERPROOF WATCH," as its name indicates, is so constructed that it is a complete proof against water, and consequently of moisture and dust.

Dipped into water, heated up to 120°, this Watch has come out uninjured. It is constructed on a sound and improved principle, and is particularly recommended to persons whose occupations expose them to damp and dust, and the arrangement of winding, setting, and regulating obviates the necessity of ever exposing the works, thus doing away with the necessity of occasional cleaning. To wind the Watch, turn the button as in keyless watches half round to the right, then wind up as usual. To set to time, turn the button three or four times round to the right, then draw it slightly out; a click will warn you that the hands are ready for setting; when, set to time, push in the button, and screw it tightly to the left.

The WATERPROOF WATCH is manufactured in Medium Size, and may be had at the following prices—

In Silver, Crystal-faced Case	Rs. 45
German Silver, ,, ,, ...	,, 35

GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

AMERICAN ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS.
Illustrated price-lists free.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

ANGLO—SWISS
CONDENSED MILK
MILK-MAID BRAND.

The liberal resolve (see Notices) of the Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co., brought about specially by ourselves, enables us to guarantee every tin of Milk we send out to be in perfect condition. Per tin As. 7.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.
BOMBAY ADDRESS :—NEW ORIENTAL BANK BUILDINGS.

ROENISCH PIANOFORTES.
Illsutrated price-lists free by post.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

"RELIABLE"—WATERPROOF—HOAR & CO.'S MATERIAL, SEAMS AND PROOFING—CLOTHING.

FINE DRAB NAINSOOK, very light and durable, a useful garment	46	48	50	Rs.	12 8
	52	54	56	,,	15 0
THE CAPE VENTILATING COAT. Fine Drab Lytton Cloth, elegant, durable, and very light, giving thorough ventilation	46	48	50	,,	22 0
	52	54	56	,,	24 0
"THE ULSTER." Fine Drab, and Brown Cashmere, double texture, fitted with storm tabs at neck and wrists		50	52	,,	34 0
		54	56	,,	38 0
"THE DELUGE WRAPPER." Fine Drab Cashmere, double texture. Resists for hours the heaviest rain; will not stick or tear; fitted with storm tabs at neck and wrists, ensuring thorough protection against wind and rain... ...	46	48	50	,,	36 0
	52	54	56	,,	39 0
EXTRA QUALITY, the best Waterproof made. Fine Grey, Drab, and Brown Cashmere, all seams well covered, a special strong Coat for "Tall, Stout men," moderate weight with durability			54	,,	45 0
			56	,,	48 0
THE HORSE GUARDS "REGULATION" Military Cloak. Best Blue Cashmere, sewn Collar and Shoulders	48	50	52	,,	48 0
	54	&	56	,,	52 0
DRAB WATERPROOF HELMETS, Double Texture				,,	6 0
DRAB WATERPROOF LEGGINGS, per Pair...				,,	6 0
WATERPROOF SHEETING, 72 INCHES WIDE	per yard			,,	8 0
BRASS EYELETS, FITTED, AT PER DOZEN				,,	2 8
WATERPROOF DRIVING APRONS	Rs.	12,	16,	,,	20 0
OILSKINS—FINE YELLOW TWILLED CAMBRIC, Double Texture, Leather Bound, and Stayed, with Double Files for protection against Wind and Rain from any quarter	54 & 56 inches long, Rs. 27.				
LADIES' WATERPROOF WRAPPERS. Stylish, Light and Durable, thoroughly covering the Dress. Pretty Neutral tints	..... from 24				

SPECIAL CASH or (V. P. P.) DISCOUNT.—Two annas in the Rupee = 12½ per cent.

HOAR & CO., { OPPOSITE THE ESPLANADE HOTEL, } BOMBAY.

CONVENIENT FAMILY OR BACHELORS' JARS.

The jars are protected with wicker work, and are made to contain 2 or 4 Imperial gallons.

	Per 2 gals.	Per 4 gal.
SCOTCH or IRISH WHISKY (inclusive of jar) ...	Rs. 22 0	Rs. 42 0
COGNAC **** do.	,, 25 0	,, 48 0
COGNAC *** do.	,, 27 0	,, 51 0
COGNAC ** do.	,, 31 0	,, 60 0
COGNAC * do.	,, 35 0	,, 68 0
SHERRY, Manzanilla	,, 22 0	,, 42 0
LOOK TAPS (plated), effectually protecting contents	each	,, 4 0
JARS, 2 gallon, allowed for if delivered free at our godown	,,	,, 3 0
JARS, 4 gallon, do. do. do.	,,	,, 4 0

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY,
SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

GANDY'S AMERICAN COTTON BELTING

TO those having the use and care of machinery it is of the greatest importance to know what is the best belting to use to transmit power To such and to all the answer is, USE THE GANDY BELT.

It has imitators, and this is the strongest proof possible, that is an article that is worth spending cash on to imitate. If it were a worthless article, or one that had not been VERY SUCCESSFUL, no one would go to the expense and trouble to imitate it. Imitation is the strongest form of flattery, and those who imitate the "GANDY" belt are proclaiming to all belt users, that the GANDY belt is the best that has ever been put before the public.

The GANDY belt has acquired such a deservedly high reputation, that belt users, after having tried all others, come back to Gand and declare that, notwithstanding the difference in price, they find it to their advantage to the American Cotton Belt made, only by the inventor and patentee.

MAURICE GANDY.
130, Queen Victoria-street, London.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, 25TH MAY,
GRAND PRODUCTION OF THE
PANTOMIME! PANTOMIME!!
HARRY STANLEY'S
JUVENILE OPERA BOUFFE
AND
PANTOMIME COMPANY
Will appear in the GRAND PANTOMIME OF
JACK THE GIANT KILLER,
OR, HARLEQUIN KING ARTHUR AND YE KNIGHTS OF YE ROUND TABLE,

MOST GORGEOUS AND DAZZLING TRANSFORMATION SCENE!
WITH BEAUTIFUL ELECTRIC LIGHT EFFECTS.

FULL HARLEQUINADE.

THAT MOST MARVELLOUS FREAK OF NATURE,
THE SOUDANESE DWARF,
13½ Inches high, in full possession of all his Faculties; Double Voiced; Sings, Dances and Plays numerous different Musical Instruments.

THE MOST ASTOUNDING AND WONDERFUL FLYING FAIRY,
A Novelty never before seen in Bombay.

THE GREAT DEMON DIVING SCENE.
GRAND AMAZONIAN MARCH!!

BEAUTIFUL BEE BALLET!
INTRICATE SCARF BALLET!!
TREBLE STATUE, CLOG, &c.!!!

THE MOST FUNNY OF CLOWNS!
THE MOST TOTTERING OF PANTALOONS!!
THE MOST ACTIVE OF HARLEQUINS!!!
THE MOST GRACEFUL OF COLUMBINES!!!!
THE MOST SPRIGHTLY OF SPRITES!!!!!
THE MOST ILL-USED OF POLICEMEN!!!!!!

MAGNIFICENT ORCHESTRA,
Under the conductorship of HERR JOHANN BRAUN,
(Late Conductor of the Austrian Strauss Band and Ketten's Grand Concerts.)
New and Beautiful Scenery. Splendid Wardrobe. Wonderful Effects.

PRICES OF ADMISSION Rs. 4, 2, 1, and 8 annas.
Reserved Tickets at Messrs. SOUNDY & CO., Ld.
Children under 10 years will be admitted at half price in First, Second and Third seats only.
Doors open at 8-30. Commence at 9 sharp.

WEDNESDAY, NO PERFORMANCE.

THURSDAY, MAY 27TH.
SPECIAL PERFORMANCE
OF THE PANTOMIME.
BY GENERAL DESIRE
AN EARLY PERFORMANCE OF THE PANTOMIME

Will be given at 6-30 sharp for the convenience of Schools, Families, and Children, also for those who live at a distance and wish to catch the trains leaving for Bandora, Tanna, and other places soon after 9 o'clock. All the grand effects of Scenery, Electric Lights, Transformation Scenes, &c., which cannot be produced at a daylight performance.
Admission for Children Re. 1, first-class; 8 annas, second-class; and 4 annas back seats.

FRIDAY, MARCH 28TH.
GILBERT AND SULLIVAN'S COMIC OPERA
H. M. S. PINAFORE.

SATURDAY, NO PERFORMANCE.

WM. FARMER, Business Manager.

LADIES'
WHITE KID GLOVES,
(SLIGHTLY SOILED)
to be cleared at less than
HALF PRICE.
4 Button length ..... Rs. 1-8
6 " " ..... " 2

WATSON AND Co.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS FOR 1886.

MESSRS. COOPER, MADON AND Co. beg to remind their Constituents that SUBSCRIPTIONS to commence from JULY, 1886, should be RENEWED BEFORE THE END OF MAY, so that the Renewal Order may reach England in time to prevent any break in the supplies.

MESSRS. COOPER, MADON AND Co. will be happy to forward, free by Post, their Revised Price-List of English and Foreign Newspapers and Periodicals.

☞ Residents in Poona will oblige by ordering their supplies through our Poona Branch.

COOPER, MADON & Co., LD.
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MACMILLAN'S COLONIAL LIBRARY.

(Vide Review Times of India, May 15, 1886.)
Per Vol. Re. 1-8 cash: Re. 1-10 credit.

Marion Crawfords "Tale of a Lonely Parish."
" " "A Roman Singer."
" " "Dr. Claudius."
" " "Mr. Isaacs."
Hugh Conways "A Family Affair."
Mrs. Oliphant's "Literary History of England, in the end of the 18th and beginning of the 19th Century." 3 Vols.
Mrs. Oliphant's "A Country Gentleman."
D. Christie Murray's "Aunt Rachel."
William Black's "Princess of Thule."
Annie Keary's "Oldbury."
Archibald Forbes's "Souvenirs of Some Continents."
Lady Barker's "Station Life in New Zealand."
" " "A Year's House-keeping in South Africa."
St. Johnston's "Camping among Cannibals."
Emmerson's "The Conduct of Life."
Mitford's "Tales of Old Japan."
Henry James's "Tales of Three Cities."
Farrar's "Seekers after God."
Hamerton's "Human Intercourse."
Charlotte Younge's "Chantry House."

COOPER, MADON & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PALL MALL GAZETTE "EXTRAS."

	Rs.	as.
JOHN BRIGHT'S CELEBRATION SPEECHES at BIRMINGHAM	0	2
WIMBLEDON MEETING, with Map and Plans of the Camp	0	2
CHOLERA AND ITS PREVENTION	0	2
ENGLAND, GORDON, AND THE SOUDAN. A Narrative of Facts, with Maps and Portrait	0	2
WHO IS TO HAVE THE SOUDAN? GORDON OR THE SLAVE TRADERS? With Maps	0	2
PICTURES OF THE YEAR. A Popular Illustrated Guide to the Royal Academy and Grosvenor Gallery	0	6
HEALTH EXHIBITION. A Popular Guide. New and Revised Edition, with Illustrations	0	2
PEERS AND THE PEOPLE. An appeal to History; being Fifty years of the House of Lords	0	2
TRUTH ABOUT THE NAVY, AND ITS COALING STATIONS. By one who knows the Facts, with Maps	0	6
TOO LATE! With New Portrait of General Gordon, and Facsimile Signature	0	2
NAVY OF OLD ENGLAND. Is it ready for War?	0	2
FIGHT OR ARBITRATE? How should we settle the Afghan Frontier? With Portraits and Maps	0	2
PICTURES OF 1885, and the Men who Paint them	0	6
INVENTIONS EXHIBITION. A Popular Guide, with Illustrations	0	2
WESTMINSTER ABBEY. A Popular Guide, with Illustrations	0	6
DICK DOYLE'S "COMIC HISTORIES," with the Startling Story of "Tommy and the Lion," 24 Sketches	0	6
OPULAR GUIDE TO THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS. A Record of the Election of 1885, with Portraits and Maps	0	6
WORKS OF MR. G. F. WATTS, with a complete Catalogue of his Pictures, and other Illustrations	0	6
JOHN MORLEY: The Irish Record of the New Chief Secretary, with Portrait and Autograph Letter	0	2

COOPER, MADON & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

THE S. S. "MERTON HALL" will sail for LIVERPOOL THIS EVENING.

A steam launch will leave the Pier Head, Prince's Dock at 4-30 p.m., punctually, for the convenience of passengers.
EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 25th May, 1886.

DO NOT FORGET
TO SEND ORDERS FOR
ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS
BEFORE THE 1ST OF JUNE, 1886,
FOR
NEXT HALF YEAR.
☞BEFORE YOU SEND ANY ORDERS☜
COMPARE OUR RATES WITH OTHERS,
From which
YOU WILL SOON OBSERVE
THE CHEAPEST FIRM IN BOMBAY IS
HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & CO.
REVISED AND ENLARGED PRICE LIST OF
ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.
Post Free on Application.
26, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

ESSABJEE ADAMJEE,
TAILOR AND OUTFITTER,
No. 23, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED, per steamer "Titania," for Monsoon, the various sorts of clothing as detailed below:—
Merino waterproof coats, size from 50 to 58, of superior colour, Rs. 20 each.
Merino, black, brown, grey, waterproof coats, size from 50 to 58, Rs. 15 each.
Ladies' grey, brown, waterproof coats, size from 50 to 58, Rs. 8 to 10 each.
Cashmere, grey, brown, waterproof coats, size from 44 to 58, Rs. 15 to 18 each.
Black or white waterproof coats for Railway use, size from 42 to 50, Rs. 10 each.
Gentlemen's tweed hats, Rs. 2-8 to 3 each.
Navy serge of assorted colours, coats, and trousers, Rs. 20 to 25 each.
Coachmen's coats with leather covers for turban, Rs. 6-8 to 7 each.
White waterproof cloth, wide 60 inches, Rs. 4 per yard.
Waterproof sheet, warm lining, Rs. 8 to 10.

A LIFE ASSURANCE CONTRACT may not fall to be fulfilled for many years after it is first entered into, and Proposers should, therefore, above all things, be careful to select a Company which from its position can be relied on, not for the present time only, but also in years to come. The STANDARD OFFICE has stood the test of SIXTY-ONE YEARS, and has paid over ELEVEN MILLIONS STERLING in Death Claims. INVESTED FUNDS are now upwards of £6,500,000, and Annual Income is upwards of £900,000.

GEO. OLIVER,
Actg. Secy., Bombay Branch.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette*, Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

WANTED, a young European of good presence to canvass for orders. Apply by letter to "FIRM," care of this office.

TO BE SOLD, a pair of well-matched HORSES, about 14-2, believed to be sound, young, and quiet. Apply "MARKET," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

TO BE LET, at once, a well-furnished, AIRY BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. Apply J. B. M., care of this Office.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-LAID DAK —Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

WANTED a fast COPYING CLERK, Salary from Rs. 15 to 20. Apply by letter to "CANDIDATE," care of this office.

WANTED, good second-hand JOLLY-BOAT, 20 to 25 feet long. Particulars to "BOAT," *Gazette Office*.

AUCTION SALE of Mr. E. H. Aitken's valuable household furniture, Cottage Piano, Dog-cart, &c., at Mission House, Gowalia Tank Road, TO-DAY, at 1 p.m.

FANS, FANS, FANS.—Just received a choice assortment for the hot weather. Prices beyond competition. Inspection earnestly solicited.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

ICES, Ices, four kinds daily; every day different kinds; also wines and spirits, of the best quality, to be had only at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY 2, Church Gate Street.

MEMBERS of E. & A. I. Assn. Death Benefit Fund are requested to attend the Special Meeting called for WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst. in the Assn. Rooms at 8 p.m. to adopt revised rules.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, BOMBAY.—Cheap and comfortable accommodation for the monsoon.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

ST. PAULI LAGER BEER—Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts, Rs. 28 per case of 8 dozen pints J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

CALADIUMS—50 choicest named sorts at Rs. 2 each, or Rs. 18 per doz., strong bulbs.—PALEAR & Co., Esplanade Cross-road, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance; postage extra.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

IF you wish to have a real good time keeper fully worth the money you spend, go to KANNY & Co., Watchmakers, Goldsmiths, 9, Meadow-street, Bombay.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-row.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN will find our Establishment replete with all their requirements at strictly moderate prices.—THE CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

JUST RECEIVED, a fresh supply of French best KID GLOVES, with two buttons, at Rs. 2-4 a pair. Try at V. A. LACKA & Co., Civil, Military and Naval Tailors, &c.

GENT'S WHITE KID SEWN BLACK.—We have now in stock above in Gent's Gloves, 2 Buttons, the present fashionable Glove at Home, for evening wear.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

FOR SALE.—RARE GOLD INDIAN AND FOREIGN COINS, also Masonic and Personal Jewellery, at REDUCED PRICES.—Apply STEWARD & Co., No. 2, Church-gate-street.

THE MODY PARELL IRON WORKS.—Castings and Fittings, Iron, Brass, Copper, Phosphor Bronze, &c., Railings, Wood and Tin works. Also other works executed. Orders registered, M. M. MODY & Co., Ld., Apollo-street or Parell Works.

THE well-known FITZGERALD HOTEL is RE-OPENED; old premises has been remodelled, and a new building open on all sides has been added. Wines and table first-class.—NOWROJEE JAMSETJEE, Proprietor, Fitzgerald Hotel.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BUDGET, published every Friday, specially prepared for Indian subscribers, with 8 pages Supplement of English news, in addition to 24 pages of Indian matter. Rates, Rs. 12 per year for Indian subscribers, post free; and Rs. 17, including postage, for the United Kingdom.

FOR SALE.—Silicate Paint Co.'s Paints and Duresco Doulton's Stoneware Pipes, Angus and Son's Leather Belting and Hose, Morton's Wire Fencing and Gates, Gibb's Guaranteed Portland Cement, Soyssel's Asphalte, Galvert's Carbolic Powder (15 per cent. acid) and Sanitas Powder, Fire Bricks and Clay, Lash and Lacy's Galvanised, Plain and Corrugated Iron Sheets.—RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS, Bombay Metal Mart.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT.—Breakfasts, Dinners, Tea, Coffee, Ices, Cooling Drinks, Wines, Spirits, &c., 21 Apollo-Street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their auction room, at 1 p.m., by order of Munmohundass Situl Pursad and on account and at the risk of Nowrojee Byramjee—

53 pieces Benares brass pots, such as flower pots, flower vases, water jugs, cups and saucers, glasses, biscuit boxes, large and small plates.

19 pieces Mooradabad works, such as shields, large and small plates, tumblers, butter pots, cups and saucers, &c., &c.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.
Bombay, 25th May, 1886.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOW-STREETS.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPETY on the south side of Oomarkari Pakhari-road.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 25th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Aimy, widow and Administratrix of the late Mr Bhimjee Muncherjee Sopariwalla

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground, together with the messuage tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay on the south side of Oomaskar Pakhari-road in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 271 1-3 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Fazendar under No. 43 and bounded as follows,—that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Rainan de Souza on or towards the west by the property of Bhandari Raghunath Christ'nave on or towards the north by the sweeper's passage and on or towards the south by the said Oomarkari Pakhari road which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under street and Nos 54 56 58 and ward No 35771. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Pestonjee and Rustom Solicitors to the Administratrix or to the undersigned.

SALE OF DAMAGED SCALES AND BANGLES.

On THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their sale rooms, No. 4 Forbes and Meadow Street, Fort, on account of the underwriters, saived from s. s. Thanes, Ex. s. s. Hyderabad.

B, P, K, G, B. 214, 1 case damaged china glass Bangles.
Do. S, 3, 1 case damaged china scales,

SALE OF CASHMERE SHAWLS, &c.

On THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their sale rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows streets, Fort, by order of the cancerned and on account and risk of whom it may concern, consisting of Cashmere shawls in variety, scarfs, chogas (overcoats), chudders, &c., &c., will be sold singly.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 25th May, 1886.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO-STREET.

To be sold by Public Auction at the Apollo Bunder by Messrs. BENNETT and Co, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst., at 4 p.m., the lateen rigged yacht,

CINDERELLA,

with all masts, yards, ropes, sail and other belongings as she now lies at her moorings off Apollo Bunder.

This yacht is very strongly built of teakwood and copper, and she is well known in Bombay as possessing very exceptional sailing qualities. She can be inspected any day by obtaining an order from the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of unserviceable and surplus stores at the Gun-Carriage Factory, Colaba.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Gun-Carriage Factory, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place.

A quantity of unserviceable stores consisting of old tiles, timber, wheels, &c., also about 350 cwts. of brass in pigs, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF PIECE-GOODS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 25th insant, at 3-30 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on account of the underwriters, landed in a damaged condition.

Ex s.s. Guildford.

P. H. V. } 14 bales of piece-goods damaged by acid, ship-
S. & Co. } ped from Karachee for the Persian Gulf.

On FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mount Pleasant-road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best electro-plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte by "Collard & Collard," handsome large size pier glasses in gilt frame and gilt table with marble top, 5 and 12 lights hanging chandeliers, 4 light hanging argand lamps, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, a first-rate single-barrel express rifle, by "Henry," in case with implements complete, a first-rate double-barrel gun in case complete, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, a pair of strong bay Australian horses, a handsome strong English-built 4-seated barouche on C. spring, a handsome strong mail-phaeton, sets of plated and brass mounted double harness, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c. the property of J. JEFFERSON, Esq., the same comprises rich thin stem beaded pattern glassware, very handsome dinner, dessert, and breakfast services, best plated ware, such as hotwater dishes, cruet, pickle, and liqueur stands, icepitcher, biscuitbox, teatray, round salver, epergne, sugarpot, jampot, bread basket, spoons and forks, four light stable candelabra, table, piano and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, a first-rate double barrelled express rifle by Alex Hendry, a firstrate double barrel gun in case plain handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished and richly carved household furniture, such as a set of mahogany telescopic dining tabls in 9 pieces for 24 persons, large size sideboard with mirror, dumbwaiter, whatnots, Madras pattern arm and without arm-chairs, handsome circular, pier, side, oblong, card, sofa, and writing tables, easy, reclining, longarm, rocking, low and drawing-room chairs, conversation and settee couches, chiffoneers, teapoys, music stand, revolving wine table, a handsome mahogany full-toned semi-grand pianoforte by Collard and Collard, handsome large size pier glasses in gilt frame with gilt pier tables with marble top, five and twelve lights hanging chandeliers, 1-2 and 4 lights hanging argand lamps with reading lounge, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, very rich English and Persian carpets, first-rate oil painting and chromos in gilt frame, a firstrate English clock striking 30 hours, 8 days, handsome brass and iron fourpost bedsteads, dressing and washhand tables, dressing and cheval glasses, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, wardrobes, almyras with plate door, a first-rate Singer's sewing machine, Otto bath tub, dispense articles, cooking utensils, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c.

1 Handsome strong English-built four-seated Barouche on C spring.

1 Pair handsome fast-trotting strong bay Australian horses.

1 Handsome strong mail-phaeton, set of single and double English harness.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

N.B.—The plants will be sold at 7 a.m. on the same day. The property of another gentleman.

1 Handsome cab phaeton.

N. B.—The plants will be sold on the same day at 5 p.m.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Esplanade, above the Alexandra Institution, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs and pictures, rich Brussels carpets, &c., &c., the property of H. JAHIER, Esq.,

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On a day to be fixed hereafter Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 43, Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte by Rose and Co., first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, &c. &c., the property of Captain PEARSON, 24th Bombay Infantry.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 25th May, 1886.

WANTED

SOME HEAD and SECOND CLERKS for Sub-Divisional Offices, capable of doing work in both English and Marathi, quick at calculations, and accustomed to the P. W. D. system of office work. Apply, with copies of testimonials, and statement of pay required, to THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
Ahmednagar.
Ex-Engineer's Office, Camp Pachnal, 21st May 1886.

THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Ahmednagar, is prepared to consider offers from Maistries to provide gang of 40 to 50 good masons at reasonable rates for Government work on large buildings in this District. No advances will be given, but the men will be paid punctually and regularly, and be given a reasonable amount for travelling expenses to the place. The Maistry own pay will depend on number of men he brings and keeps on the work, and also on his getting a proper amount of work from them, as checked by actual measurement. The class of work required is 1st and 2nd class coursed rubble. Offers to supply this labor should contain full information as to rates of pay required and other details. The work can be paid for as piece work if preferred.

J. B. POTTINGER, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Ahmednagar District.
Ex.-Engineer's Office, Camp Pachnai, 21st May 1886.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY Co., TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of the undermentioned furniture for stations on the West Deccan Railway. Drawings can be seen at the Chief Engineer's Office, Poona. All the furniture to be of the best seasoned teak:—

Luggage barrows	3
Lack barrows	20
Lamp ladders	20
Station counters	24
Almirahs	20
Tables	24
Level racks	20
Stand for roof lamps	6
Bench stools	23
Single ticket cases	17
Double ticket cases	3
Silver stands	20
Trolly for roof lamps	6
Copying press stands	2
Kodian stands	20
Chairs	4
Tarpaulin stands	20
Cotton hooks	18
Boat hooks	8
Loading Boards	40
Teakwood chests	2

Tenders to be addressed to the Chief Engineer, Southern Mahratta Railway, Poona.

The Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL 63,200,000
RESERVE FUND 4800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted some through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank allows interest on Fixed Doposits for 12 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Acting Manager.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBT.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-op cratiy Score prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.
65, CORNHILL, LONDON
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co. Calcutta.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are destroyed by Keating's Insect Powder which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this Powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for and take no other than "Keating's Powder," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in bottles

---

NOTICE.

JAMES PURDEY AND SONS,
GUN AND RIFLE MANUFACTURERS,

BEG to inform Indian Sportsmen that they now supply Guns and Rifles of good work, manship and perfect shooting powers in several qualities at such low cash prices as to comp favourably with any of equal excellence.

Illustrated Lists on application to Dudley House, South Dudley Street, London.

"CHEROOTS AND CIGARS"
PREPARED AT
TRICHINOPOLY & MADRAS PRESIDENCY
EXPRESSLY FOR
N. C. DALAL,

FROM finest selected and thoroughly MATURED TOBACCO, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best smokes procurable.

	Cash prices Rs. as.
Nobles, per box of 100	1 8
Dawsons Prime, with straw	1 10
Dawsons Muster	1 8
Havanahs, No. 1	1 12
Havanahs, No. 2	1 8
Beehives	1 12
Imitation Q. Devil	1 6

N. C. DALAL,
6, CHURCH-GATE-STREET.

SHAIKADAM ESOOFBHOY AND COMPANY,

REMOVED TO 9, FORBES STREET, FORT.

ALL kinds of MACHINERY for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Paper and Oil Mills imported from Europe and in large and varied assortment, of ENGINES, BOILERS, LATHES, DRILLING MACHINES, CART-WEIGHING MACHINES, COTTON-GINS and OPENERS, ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.

NEW ENGINES and BOILERS
now in TCOSK F
Eight horizontal high-pressure Engines with expansion valves from 10 to 25 H.P.
Two Boilers, all steel, 22' and 24' by 5'-9" for 80 and 90 lbs. working pressure respectively.
One Lancashire Boiler, all steel, by 6'-6" for 100 lbs. working pressure.
The following engines are very little used, being in perfectly good condition and nearly new.
One Beam Engine by SirWm. Fairburn diam. of cylinder 20" and stroke 9", complete with spur and pinion.
One horizontal Pumping-Engine, can be worked either as condensing or non-condensing, diam. of cylinder 20" and stroke 4'.
Other second-hand Engines and Boilers of various capacity and pressure also in stock.

SOLE AGENTS
FOR
F. REDDAWAY & Co.'s
PATENT CAMEL-HAIR BELTING and EGYPTIAN COTTON-BELTING, both in stock, of different sizes. The Camel-hair Belting, especially for Main Driving, &c., in Cotton Mills and out-door use, is light, very strong, little stretch fit for high speeds, not influenced by heat or steam, will run in water. The Cotton Belting excellent for hot climate CHEAP and STRONGER than Leather
HIGHEST AWARD, SILVER MEDAL
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.
Sales to date over 3,500,000 feet.
ALSO SOLE AGENTS
FOR
THE UNITED ASBESTOS COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE STANLEY REECE PATENT ICE-MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES,
JOHN TULLIS'S LEATHER BELTING.
CHEAPEST in the MARKET. Samples may be seen on application

SARSAPARILLA.
Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*."—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St., London
Sold in small, medium and large bottles.
CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.
WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
ARE SOLD BY TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co. BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

WINES FOR SALE, shipped by Messrs. BARTON & Co., London, and obtainable at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

	Qts. per doz. R	Pts. per 2 doz. Rs. a.
CHAMPAGNE, Perrier Jouët & Co.'s "B" brand Reserve Cuvée	5 0	61 0
Ditto Magnums at Rs. 114 per dozen.		
SPARKLING MOSELLE, Nonpareil	4 0	44 0
SPARKLING HOCK, Brut "B" brand	42 0	46 0
SHERRY, Pale Dry Montilla	27 0	..
CLARET, Langoirans	12 8	14 0
St. Estephe	13 8	15 8
Chateau Leoville (bottled 1878)	30 0	...
BRANDY, Harton's Old Cognac	34 8	..
Courvoisier's	24 0	..

Terms:—Net Cash. All the above are supplied to the ocal and up-country Clubs and to numerous Messes.
LYON & Co., Sole Agents.
Bombay, 15th February, 1886.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 50 0	
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	" 57 0	Rs 58 0
Cuvve de Choix Champagne	" 44 0	..
Dry Elite "	" 46 0	" 48 0
First Quality Dry	" 38 0	" 40 0

From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AYEN CHAMPAGNE.

Goldlack, extra	Rs. 43 0	..

STILL HOCKS.

From J. M. FABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	" 16 0	" 19 0
Geisenheimer	" 17 0	...
Leibfraumilch	" 21 0	" 24 0
Steinwein	" 21 0	" ...
Hochheimer Berg	" 25 0	" 28 0
Rudesheimer	" 25 0	" 28 0
Marcobrunner	" 28 0	" 31 0
Queen Victoria Berg	" 34 0	" ...

From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE

Brauneberger	Rs. 15 0	Rs. ...
Liebfraumilch	" ...	" 21 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg	" 18 0	" 21 0
Josefhofer	" 28 0	" ... 0
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	" 28 0	" 31 0
Steinberger	" 28 0	" 31 0
Scharzhofberger	" 34 0	" 37 0
Johannisberger	" 35 0	" 38 0

FRENCH WHITE WINES,
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MED

THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE TANSA SCHEME.

The reply given by the Government of India to the representation of the Corporation for a loan to carry out the Tansa scheme is unsatisfactory and unfair. Government, while refusing to give the necessary guarantee, seem to forget that imperial interests of considerable importance are involved in the question. The Government of Bombay, the Viceregal Government, the Secretary of State, the Army Sanitary Commissioner and the commercial world of India and England have admitted over and over again that a good deal depends on the health of Bombay. The arguments advanced by the Corporation to prove this are simply unanswerable.—*Jam-i-Jamshed.*

THE HOME RULE BILL.

It is surprising what an amount of keen interest the native papers take in the question of Mr. Gladstone's bill. This is what the *Gujerat Mitra* of Surat says:—It is a pity that England should not yet be prepared to concede the most just and the most generous measure which Ireland, as a whole, might receive for the unquestioned benefit of all parties. We must say we have not as yet been able to study the two most important Bills which the most advanced science of human administration has indeed for the first time produced. But it is utterly ridiculous that the subjects of our mother-country should at all suppose that they could digest the numerous and complicated details of those measures in a fit of feverish hurry and excitement, and either consign those measures to perdition or to some semi-unhumane region where neither its curse or bliss might be felt. Is there no firm remedy to be applied to Ireland? It would be delusive to hope that the noblest measure could now satisfy Ireland. Remember, it is ever fated to the festering sore of disaffection. If it obtains some intelligible freedom, it must indigne to get the fullest amount; till it may perhaps be prepared to set itself up as an independent country determined to disavow every share in the imperial responsibilities. Armed with national ability, any weak moment of Great Britain may place her as a supplicator before the Irish nation. That will be an opportunity, again, for Ireland to exact the remaining terms from the English nation. We suspect that the apprehensions of evil possibilities such as this will compel the people of Great Britain to hold down Ireland even at the risk of civil wars. Had Ireland's situation been far away from England, she might have successfully aspired after a complete autonomy: her geographical position, we fear, will always weigh her down, unless at some future period complications may bring about unforeseen factors in her favour. Even then she could not altogether rid herself of some foreign subjugation, and it is hardly likely that she would elect to play herself in the hands of our adversaries to any very appreciable extent unless for very great advantages.

INDIAN AGITATORS.

It is somewhat remarkable that, simultaneously with the publication of an article in the *Pioneer* criticizing the action of educated natives in agitating for reforms in the administration, and recommending the adoption of a repressive policy by Government, the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* devotes a good deal of his attention to the same subject and deals with it, it is hardly necessary to say, in the same fashion. "To the minds of the native society, he has the usual word of advice, *viz.*, that they should trust political matters to men like himself, and devote all their energies to questions of social reform—" to the abolition of caste, of infant marriage, of enforced widowhood, and the thousand evils of India life." He is good enough to say that "it is not likely that the mischief brewing lately held in Bengal, will shake the stability of British rule," but concludes by calling upon Government to "give them and their efforts more attention than it has hitherto given, and keep a closer watch upon a movement which, whether for good or for evil, is certainly a new and not unimportant phase in Indian politics." That the recent manifestations of political activity in India have created some impression in high quarters was only to be expected; and as there is no smoke without fire, the writings of the *Pioneer* and the Calcutta *Times'* correspondent, who, though not exactly the mouthpieces of Government, may be expected to be in touch with the feeling prevailing among high officials, give reason to fear that there may be some truth, after all, in the report that reached us from Calcutta about a confidential despatch sent to England by a certain official making unfavourable comments on the doings of the educated natives. The *Bombay Gazette* gives an emphatic contradiction to the report, and is quite outspoken in treating of the license prevailing in the Calcutta Press, to which alone it attributes the circulation of reports like this. We dare say that the local daily must have attempted to know the true state of things, but when one considers all the circumstances, one is at a loss to know whether to believe the rumour circulated by the Bengal papers or the *Bombay Gazette's* contradiction of it.—*Kanarese News.*

MADRAS.

A PLUCKY CONSTABLE.—On the 29th ultimo, Mr. Farmer, Acting District Magistrate, Trichinopoly, brought to the notice of Government the conduct of Constable Abbasally, of the Perambalur station, in saving the little girl, three years of age, [illegible]. "The child accidentally fell into a well while playing with some other children on the afternoon of the 20th January last. The constable, hearing the other children crying out, ran to the well from his house close by, and, while some other by-standers would do nothing, plunged into the well ten feet deep, without [illegible] to divest himself of the clothes he had on, [illegible] brought up the little girl, who was insensible when brought to the surface. The constable, however, adopted the usual steps to restore animation and succeeded. There can be no doubt that the child would have perished, had it not been for the intrepidity, promptitude, and presence of mind of the constable. The Superintendent of Police and the Sub-Divisional Magistrate recommend the grant of a reward to the constable, and I have much pleasure in supporting their recommendation. Under the circumstances, I think a sum of Rs. 50 is not too much to recommend. I have granted a reward of Rs. 20 to the constable on my own authority." The Government has sanctioned the payment of Rs. 30 in addition to the reward paid by the District Magistrate.

RUNNING AMUCK.—Ponnen, *alias* Thoyee, an old offender, was charged on Thursday last, at the Egmore Presidency Magistrate's Court, before Colonel Macdonald Smith, with theft of an umbrella, and voluntarily causing hurt under the following circumstances. Mr. A. Champion, High Court Attorney, stated that on Sunday last, while he was in his fernery, he saw accused crouching alongside the wall of his compound. A few seconds after accused ran out and struck a man with a stick on the ear. Subsequently accused stood at the gate of Miss Mandeville's compound, and threatened to strike the man (who had run into the compound) if he ventured out. Miss Mandeville's servants pushed the man out, and the accused followed him. Shortly afterwards accused returned, and met a lad named Authemoolam, from whom he pulled away his umbrella. Accused also gave him a blow on his head, and went into Miss Mandeville's compound, and, brandishing his stick, challenged any one to fight. Witness went up to him in company with his servant, and called out to the accused to stop. Accused raised his stick to strike Mr. Champion, but he warded it off and struck the accused on the head with his stick in self-defence. Accused was then seized and handed over to the custody of the police. Several witnesses were examined, after which accused denied the charges and pleaded that he was drunk and incapable of taking care of himself. His Worship sentenced the accused to one year's rigorous imprisonment for the theft of the umbrella, and four months for causing hurt to Anthemoolam.

DISTRESS IN THE HIMALAYAS.

A SINGULAR scarcity of men prevails this year at most of the Hill Stations of Upper India, owing to the number of men who have taken leave to England or Kashmir —*Newsletter.*

There's wailing on the camel's back;
There's grief on Simla Mall;
Blank horror thrills the Murree Hills
And broods o'er Naini Tal.
The dances stop; the dinners drop;
The blatant bands are dumb:
The maidens wait disconsolate
For men who never come.
The 'rickshaws run—none run beside,
Uncavaliered they go;
The only mails [Her Majesty's]
Accentuate their woe.
Ah ha! they scorned our simple worth
In other, livelier years;
Come, let us mock their misery,
And gloat upon their tears!

Go, ask the bounding *barasingh*
Where are your partners gone!
Speak to the flying P and O,
Or Thomas Cook and Son!
They hunt another quarry now,
The men whose loss you grieve;
For half of them are in Kashmir
And half at home on leave.

For six short weeks each rover seeks
A broader, bustling Mall—
A cool, electric-lighted Ind
Behind the Albert Hall.
What is the scent of deodars—
The bray of G-ldst-n's band—
To odours dear of London smoke,
And tumult of the Strand?

They will return, I know them well,
But *you* must eke till then
A semi-torpid season out
With "boys" and aged men.
The rawest thing in uniform,
The rowdiest in check,
Shall save your dance from breaking down,
Your picnic from a wreck.

Go up, bald-headed patriarchs!
Time brings again your chance;
A dado of sweet wallflowers
Is withering for a dance.
Fly, flaxen-headed innocence!
Flirt while your Fate allows;
The Law is kind and does not bind
A minor to his vows.

R. K. in the *Civil and Military Gazette.*

AN ARYAN TENNYSON.

MR. T. RAMAKRISHNA, B.A., of Madras, the authorof "Seeta and Rama"—a poem anent the Indian Famine,—has been encouraged to publish two more essays in a Tennysonian direction. The one is called "The Story of Prince Desing," and the other "The story of Rudra." The three poems are dedicated to Lord Tennyson by his "ardent admirer in the far East, the Author." The *Madras Mail* thus notices the work of this Aryan Tennyson:—The story of Prince Desing is descriptive of the reputed origin of Ranipett, that town in North Arcot which was selected for the internment of the ex-King Theebaw, but was eventually abandoned in favour of Ratnagherry:—

It was the month of May and glorious rose
The sun on Jinji, bathing in his light
Her lofty hills, her ancient walls and towers
Her battlements and all the glittering scene
That bade the stranger tell—"here lives a prince."

The Prince of Jinji arises, and take his seat on his "gorgeous throne," with "servants fanning him on either side," and a Brahmin priest in a place of honour in that "capacious hill." A "man of noble mien" requests audience on affairs of state. The Prince, being readily accessible, directs that he be immediately admitted, "to our presence." The stranger proves to have come from the Nabob of Arcot, with a demand for five years' arrears of dues, and with the warning that

"If these are not now duly paid
From thee he will these broad dominions wrest
And give them those who will his rule obey."

The Prince waxes wrath, defies the Nabob, and breaks up the durbar.

As when a stone dropped in the middle of
A placid pool its slumb'ring waters wake,
And the calm surface is all ruffled seen,
Or at the merest touch of ruthless man
Beat on the bosoyed treasures of the hive
Those myriad ones leave murm'ring to the foe
Their hoarded wealth to which they fondly clung
So, scattered to their distant native homes
The bustling crowd that met on Jinji's hills,
When he of Arcot came to mar their joys.

Days and months rolled by, but the Nabob made no sign of having accepted the challenge of the Prince to "gladly meet him on the field." Then, however, the "foe of Arcot with his men" appeared. It was the bridal hour of the Mahomed Khan, the Prince's General, but

When he received his royal master's call,
'My country's welfare first, then my fair spouse"
He said, and leapt upon his faithful steed
And stood ere morn had streaked the eastern sky,
Before his Lord his bidding to obey.

The Prince rose early on the fateful day, repaired to the Temple of his God, and invoked the Divine blessing. Then he returned to his palace to take leave of his bethroted wife,

Who day by day in beauty srew amidst
A score of maidens, like the waxing moon;
And, with a screen of silk between, they met.
As one lured by the fragrance of the rose
Stoops down gently to lift the truant stalk
That to the other side of the thicksedge
Shoots out alone from its own parent stem
So fondly down stooped Jinji's noble Prince
To kiss the jewelled arm of his fair spouse,
Which through the screen she offered to her lord.

The Prince besought her to take courage, and to count upon his returning to her a victor with "honours loaded from the field." She, however, foreboded evil, but encouraged the Prince to meet the enemy bravely. If he returned a victor, she would receive him with joy; if he were vanquished then "never more would" she "see thy timid face;" but if he fell bravely fighting, then she would not let him "pass from earth alone." So spake "the brave Rajput girl." He sallied forth, and fierce raged the battle; Mahomed Khan, and many valiant men fell fighting bravely; and at length the Prince himself was slain. His body was borne to the castle, and laid before the widowed Princess. She bade her attendants prepare the pyre, and to the assembled people she said that though the foe was exulting now

There soon shall drawn another day
When from the farthest end of this vast globe
A race for valour and virtue fazed
Shall wrest his kingdom from his ruthless hands,
And ev'ry where your sons and your sons's sons
Shall lasting peace and happiness enjoy.

Then this "widowed maiden at the hour of death pronounced a curse; ascended the pyre,

And speedily to ashes were reduced
The lifeless husband and living wife.
The Moslem came—heard of the death she died
Amid the flames, repented of his deed,
And, it is said, he built a lordly town
In honour of the Queen who counted it
A sin her noble life to survive,
And in a moment flung her life away.

In the "Story of Rudra," we read of how a "merchant youth" lived in "royal splendour in the ancient port of Nundipore;" how he loved to trade "in foreign shores, and with rare gems return," wherewith even princes were allured; how his fair spouse begs him to be content with his large possessions, and live in peace at home; how he went to sea in a little ship that was lost with all on board save himself; how he was a wanderer and a beggar on foreign lands for twenty years; how then he returned to Nundipore and safely landed in

His native port; it was the midday noon;
He saw the self-same fishing village that
Stood years ago upon the sandy beach,
And with a joyful heart he hastened to
His house which all deserted seemed:

He entered, and in an inner room he found that there "slept a youth, and she for whom for years life's toils he patient bore." Shocked by the sight he did not emulate the unselfishness of Enoch Arden, but "drew from its sheath a blade,"

When lo! there fell the piece of a palm leaf
Whereon were writ *what he before was do;*
"This is," he said, "my father's dying gift;
By the advice here giv'n I will abide."
Then woke his wife and in firm tones thus asked—
"Who is this youth here defiled may be I except
Speak ere I strike you both." The wond'ring wife
The dagger and the stranger saw and cried—
"Kill me alone, but spare my only son."
Tiny ones sent by a kind Providence him up
And let us all adore our Maker first,
Who saved us from my frenzy, which in one
Short moment would have shattered all our bliss."

The tributes of respect for the heroism, purity and constancy of women which are found in Mr Ramakrishna's poems are in accordance with the teaching of the Mahabharata, as well as with the spirit of the Laureate's verse. Added to this very engaging feature of his work there is a power of description that is very remarkable in a man to whom English is not his mother tongue. For example "Seeta and Rama" commences with the following vignette:

It was by far the loveliest scene in Ind:—
A deep sunk lonely vale, 'tween verdant hills
That, in eternal friendship, seemed to hold
Communion with the changing skies above;
Dark shady groves the haunts of shepherd boys
And wearied peasants in the midday noon;
A lake that shone in lustre clear and bright
Like a pure Indian diamond set amidst
Green emeralds.
Where nature shower'd her richest gifts to make
Another paradise, stood Krishnapore
With her two score and seven huts reared by
The patient labor of her simple men.

All this is in excellent taste. And the same may be said of his delineations of character. He is never wearisome or trite, and if now and then his verse approaches rather perilously near to prose, he succeeds in enlisting the interest and sympathy of his reader, and in proving that—as Mrs. Grant Duff lately said—there is "an indefinite amount of beauty and charm in every day life" in Southern India.

CARRIER PIGEONS AS MESSENGERS IN WAR TIME.

SOME practical and very interesting experiments with pigeons as war messengers were commenced at Dover on Saturday in connection with the Easter manœuvres, the experiments being conducted within the cognizance of the Duke of Cambridge by Captain Allatt, of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, who has been engaged for some time past in training pigeons for the purpose. The operations at Portsmouth and Dover were based upon the "general idea" that invading forces landed on our southern coasts, and being in possession of the country in the vicinity of Portsmouth and Dover, proceed to invest those places. The telegraph has fallen into the enemy's hands, and the English garrisons are, therefore, unable to communicate by ordinary means with any other parts of England. A number of messenger pigeons belonging to Dover have been trained to meet such a contingency, and are employed to maintain communications with the beleaguered garrisons. The birds were sent from Dover to Portsmouth, to London, and to Canterbury, on the receipt of the news of the landing of the invaders at Whitstable Bay. By this means it is hoped that, in spite of the presence of the surrounding enemy, the besieged will not suffer from a complete severance of all their communications. The whole of the distant communications during the Battle of Lydden were made by these interesting little travellers. On Saturday morning two pigeons were liberated at Canterbury by the secretary of the Pigeon Flying Club. The first bird reached Dover at 8 a.m., and conveyed the following message to the Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General:—"The invaders have reached and occupied Canterbury in force, and taken prisoners all telegraph officers. It is believed the army intends to march on to Lydden at once with main body. Will send further information when I have obtained definite particulars from spies. Bird liberated at 7 a.m." The message was forwarded to the Assistant Adjutant-General before the force left Dover. Only an hour later another message was received stating that the invaders were advancing on Lydden with a strong force of not fewer than seven thousand men with eight 20-pounder guns, and that the enemy's ships were believed to be still at Whitstable Bay. Thus the Dover troops were warned of the approach of the enemy, notwithstanding that telegraphic communication had been cut off, and were able to prepare for the attack of the invaders.

TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES.—Tiffin Baskets, plain and fitted; Luncheon Boxes; Etnas, Enamelled Iron Plates, Dishes, and Mugs; Dram Flasks, quart size; Wickered Bottles with screw caps; Condiment Bottles, &c., &c.—PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay and Poona.

DISTRESS IN THE HIMALAYAS.

A SINGULAR scarcity of men prevails this year at most of the Hill Stations of Upper India, owing to the number of men who have taken leave to England or Kashmir —*Newsletter.*

There's wailing on the camel's back;
There's grief on Simla Mall;
Blank horror thrills the Murree Hills
And broods o'er Naini Tal.
The dances stop; the dinners drop;
The blatant bands are dumb:
The maidens wait disconsolate
For men who never come.
The 'rickshaws run—none run beside,
Uncavaliered they go;
The only mails [Her Majesty's]
Accentuate their woe.
Ah ha! they scorned our simple worth
In other, livelier years;
Come, let us mock their misery,
And gloat upon their tears!

Go, ask the bounding *barasingh*
Where are your partners gone!
Speak to the flying P and O,
Or Thomas Cook and Son!
They hunt another quarry now,
The men whose loss you grieve;
For half of them are in Kashmir
And half at home on leave.

For six short weeks each rover seeks
A broader, bustling Mall—
A cool, electric-lighted Ind
Behind the Albert Hall.
What is the scent of deodars—
The bray of G-ldst-n's band—
To odours dear of London smoke,
And tumult of the Strand?

They will return, I know them well,
But *you* must eke till then
A semi-torpid season out
With "boys" and aged men.
The rawest thing in uniform,
The rowdiest in check,
Shall save your dance from breaking down,
Your picnic from a wreck.

Go up, bald-headed patriarchs!
Time brings again your chance;
A dado of sweet wallflowers
Is withering for a dance.
Fly, flaxen-headed innocence!
Flirt while your Fate allows;
The Law is kind and does not bind
A minor to his vows.

R. K. in the *Civil and Military Gazette.*

VOLCANIC ERUPTION IN TRANSCAUCASIA.

NOT far from the station of Alyat on the Transcaucasian Railway a volcano has recently been in a state of great turbulence. Volumes of flames and clouds of glowing smoke are poured forth every night, lighting up the station of Adshi Cabul, situated about one hundred miles from Baku, as in the middle of day during the fifteen to twenty minutes while the eruption lasts.

A LITERARY VANDERBILT.

ACCORDING to the *New York Morning Journal*, Mr. George W. Vanderbilt, the youngest son of the late William H. Vanderbilt, is a thorough bookworm. He derives his liking for literature from the family of his mother, who was the daughter of a clergyman in Brooklyn. It is his ambition to have the greatest and best private library in America. He is, by all odds, the richest young man in America. His fortune amounts to £8,000,000 all told, and is increasing by natural process at the rate of £100,000 a year. It is regarded as very probable that he will be heard of as a magazine or newspaper owner, and possibly editor. He will at any rate be a writer for one or both. The thing in which he is most interested in the daily newspaper has a fascination for him. A few years ago he sought the permission of his father to engage as a reporter on one of the metropolitan dailies. It was not granted. Young Vanderbilt writes well. He is bright withal, and his bent for newspaper work is more in the direction of editorial writing. Still he proposed to take up reporting, and serve his apprenticeship at the hard but instructive part of journalism. But William H. Vanderbilt did not allow his son to engage in newspaper work. He gratified every wish of young Vanderbilt, who was almost invariably his companion to Europe, and a favourite son, and the boy was dutiful enough to obey his father and give up his fondest ambition. William H. Vanderbilt was overwhelmed with opportunities to buy newspapers to represent him and his interests. He declined them all. He said that by his ownership a paper would lose its potency. Its support of his enterprises would do them more harm than their condemnation by independent papers. His utterance expressed the reason why he did not want his son George to engage in journalism so long as he was a ruling spirit in great public corporations. He had no other objections, and now the young man is free to engage in newspaper or magazine writing, or in the conduct of either.

THE DIVIDED SKIRT IN PARIS.

THE fame of the divided skirt has at last reached Paris, and one of the papers discourses to its readers on the programme of the "National Dress Association" and its president, "Mdme. la Vicomtesse Huberson." The French critic warmly defends the wearing of stays, and waxes indignant over the insults heaped on "the poor little corset, so useful in sustaining the feebie, restraining the stout, and rallying the stragglers." As for the divided skirt, it comes really like to dress up like zouaves, well, they can do it. But what makes him most indignant is the idea of England venturing to take the lead in any question of costume. "London is not yet recognized as the capital of the world of taste, nor has Paris lost the sceptre of elegance which she has held for so long.'

WOMEN AS CRICKETERS.

THE *Sydney Mail* gives the following account of the first ladies' cricket match in the colony. The event took place last month on the Association Ground at Sydney. The two elevens were called the Siroccos and the Fernleas respectively; the former wearing a cardinal and blue costume, while the latter were attired in black and gold. Play began at 2 p. m., and continued until half-past six o'clock. The Burwood band played selections during the afternoon. Miss L. Gregory captained the wearers of the yellow and black, while her sister, Miss Nellie, led on the amazons of the scarlet and blue. The girls went to work with a will, and nearly played the innings out before half-past six o'clock, the time appointed to draw the stumps. The cardinal and blues went in first, and scored 83, their opponents responding with 41; but in the second innings the cardinals were disposed of for 54, while the wearers of the black and gold put together 93 for the loss of eight wickets, time alone preventing the latter from gaining a well-deserved victory. The palm for all-round cricket must be awarded to Miss R. Deane, who displayed such excellence in all departments of the game that many players in our senior clubs would envy. The Misses Gregory and Miss Eaglestoff also shone to great advantage, evidencing a thorough knowledge of the intricacies of the game. The wicket-keepers —Miss L. Gregory and Miss Jeffrys—were very smart behind the sticks, and at times fairly brought down the house with their dexterity. The fielding was generally good, but the ladies, with several exceptions, could not throw. Their bowling was mostly round arm, the obsolete "grubber" being resorted to by only one bowler. Mr. F. J. Irounside, the promoter and manager of the match, said the only thing from his first block, they have been very enthusiastic in their work. This is the first match ever played in Australia, and is quite on the principle adopted in England. This is the inauguration of what I hope will be an annual affair. It is entirely complimentary. When the match is over I shall have the ball used by the young ladies mounted in silver, and I shall preserve it as a souvenir of the day."

DIVORCES IN SCOTLAND.

DIVORCES are getting quite fashionable in Scotland (says *Truth*). The number of decrees granted last year by the Court of Session was the highest on record, being an increase of fourteen over the number during 1884. The average number of decrees between 1684 and 1874 was thirty-five; but in the following five years the average rose to fifty-nine, while last year there were no fewer than eighty-five. In forty-seven cases the wife was the petitioner.

THE SPHINX OF GHIZEH.

THE *Journal des Débats* has received from M. Maspero a letter dated Boulak, the 17th inst., describing what he will do with the 12,000f. subscribed in Paris to aid him in his excavations round the Sphinx of Ghizeh. He says:—"I am going now to work on two points, the right paw and the first steps of the stair. The stones of the right paw are covered with Greek votive inscriptions; those of the left paw bear none. This is at least an indication that the piety of the faithful was called more into play on the right, that is to say on the south, than on the left side. Perhaps there was direct communication between the Sphinx and the granite temple which lies in that direction, and if so, there is a chance of finding on the way a group of statues, similar to that which Mariette discovered at the Sharapeum. It may also be that some unknown chapel is concealed in the space which separates the Sphinx from the granite temple. In any case, that is a question to be settled in a week or two. The problem connected with the first steps of the stair is, in my opinion, a very curious one. The Egyptian sculptors always represent the Sphinx of Ghizeh as placed on a cubic pedestal, ornamented with grooves and designs analogous to those observed on the pedestal of the old Theban Empire. Were they following an artistic caprice, or were they simply reproducing what they saw? In other words, is the Sphinx able to rest on a bed of rock, or has a gigantic pedestal been cut for it in the mountain from the top of which it looked down on the plain. On the latter hypothesis there would be a chance of finding on the east side the door of a temple or a tomb. It might prove to be the tomb of Menes. The pedestal may have disappeared in Roman times, and the Ptolemies may have constructed their monumental stair over the sand which covered it. As soon as I have found the first steps it will be easy for me to see if the platform in front of the Sphinx is cut perpendicularly or if the rock advances in a gradual slope. This will be ascertained by a few plummings judiciously made."

THE STORY OF MR. CARLYLE'S WRITING DESK.

SIR J. FITZJAMES STEPHEN, writing in reply to a sneer in the *Standard* at Mr. Carlyle's bequest to a friend of the table at which he had written his chief works, says:—

"Mr. Carlye asked me to be his executor, and, some little time after I had accepted that duty, asked me, in his drawing-room, to choose one of the articles of furniture or pictures containd in it to keep as a memorial of him. I chose the table—or rather desk—in question, partly because it was of hardly any intrinsic value (it was valued for probate at two pounds), and partly because it is of rather a peculiar make, and had for many years been associated with him in my mind. He told me he was glad I had chosen it; that it had belonged to his father-in-law; that it was remarkably solid and well made; and that he had written all his books on it except 'Schiller.' He added some other kind words about me and my writings, and about his own desire that 'nothing base or unworthy' should be written on his table. I am sure, if you had seen and heard what passed, you would have felt that there was not in the old man's mind a touch of vanity in this small matter. He spoke almost with tears in his eyes, with the solemnity of a man in the immediate expectation of death, and with a feeling of earnest, fatherly kindness to a friend of whom he was soon to take his last leave, which I can never forget. The table is one of my most cherished possessions, and is constantly used by me. Perhaps you will call it self-conscious vanity; but I hope that the continually renewed impression of his venerable figure, his grave and tender words, and the noble, if not faultless, character of the works written upon it, have not been without their influence on a great mass of matter of a totally different kind (this letter for one thing) which I have written upon it since it came into my keeping five years ago."

THE LAND OF THE MORNING CALM.

THE Koreans and Japanese of the present day appear to have a common origin, and to be in the main descended from Turanian or Mogul Tribes, who, in very early times, poured into both countries from the regions of Central Asia, dispossessing, and probably to some extent extirpating, the still more ancient races they found there. Mr. Lowell, the author of a new book entitled, "Chosön, the Land of the Morning Calm," says of the Koreans and Japanese:—

"So far as is yet known, neither of these peoples has the slightest affinity with the Chinese by blood. In the first place, as to language, Chinese in its fundamental conceptions is as far removed from Japanese or Korean as these are from English; that is, there is as yet no apparent connection whatever between the two. Not only are there no root-forms in common between Chinese and Japanese or Korean, but the structure, the position of words, is radically different in the two tongues. The same is true of aboriginal manners and customs so far as we can observe them. Such observation is not so easy as it might be, for a reason which brings us to the second factor in the shaping of Korean character,—the education of the race. . . . . China was the schoolmaster at whose feet Korea the pupil sat."

Mr. Lowell remarks that the peculiar conservatism of Orientals is much stronger in the Chinese than in the Tartar races. Yet under Chinese tutelage, Korea appears to have gone even beyond China herself in the proscription of new ideas, of improvements in industrial processes, and especially of intercourse with foreigners. Intercourse even with the Chinese themselves, though Korea was tributary to China, and has had to call in Chinese armies to protect her against invaders, was rigidly guarded against. And this ancient traditional policy of isolation has only quite lately been relaxed. Certainly it was in full vigour during the earlier years of the present century. In 1816, the English frigate "Lyra," after landing out Lord Amherst as Ambassador to China, visited the coast of Korea. The ship anchored in Basil's Bay, in the Yellow Sea, and some of the officers went ashore. The chief official of the place, an old man of dignified appearance, saw them land in mournful silence, and then burst into a fit of tears and sobbing. On their endeavouring to ascertain the cause of his distress, he made them understand that in consequence of their landing, he should be beheaded in four days; that being the time requisite for the news of the landing of foreigners in his district to reach the capital, and for the order for his execution to come back.

So while the Japanese, a nation of the same race and starting from the same beginnings, but less heavily fettered (though far from being altogether unfettered) by Oriental conservatism, made substantial progress in civilization and intelligence, and in some manufacturing processes came to surpass all other nations, the Koreans, comparatively speaking, stood still. Yet there is much to show that, under happier circumstances, they might even have rivalled the Japanese. The Koreans of the present day are skilful in house decoration and as potters, and Korean paper, Mr. Lowell tells us, is famous in the Far East. The Korean hats he has a chapter of sixteen pages. The rank and station of Koreans is indicated by their hats, which are of immense diameter, and grotesque and varied shapes. The skill and delicacy with which split bamboo and skill or horsehair are fashioned and interwoven into these hats make them wonderful examples of misapplied ingenuity. These, however, are mere exceptional manifestations of a skill and industry which has never been allowed liberty to develop itself fully.

We owe it to an accident that, notwithstanding the rigid isolation of Korea, there exist some trustworthy materials for comparing the Kores of to-day with the Korea of two centuries ago. In the year 1653, a Dutch ship bound for Nagassaki, in Japan, was wrecked on the Korean island of Quelpaert. Thirty-six of the crew, amongst whom was Hendrick Hamel, the supercargo, were saved from the wreck, and were sent to Söul. They were detained in various parts of Korea for fourteen years. Though they were not wholly deprived of liberty, it was often impressed upon them that a foreigner once entering Korea could never hope to quit it. In 1667, however, Hamel and some other of the survivors succeeded in escaping in a boat to the Goto Islands, belonging to Japan, and from thence to the Dutch factory at Nagasaki. After returning to Holland, Hamel wrote an account of his travels, of which an English version is to be found in Pinkerton's *Voyages and Travels.* He writes in a way that calls to mind Defoe, and a very great deal of what he says of the Korea of his time has been found to be true of the Korea of to-day.

Mr. Lowell gives many details of every-day life in Korea, only a few of which we have space to glance at. Before the Korean costume, he says:—

"The bulk of the people dress, as I have said, in white, just perceptibly tinged with blue. It is, perhaps, unfortunate to have fixed upon so delicate a hue, as it would require more than humanity to preserve it. The faint blue of the Land of the Morning Calm soon fades, by contact with the dirt of the world, into the gray of common day. The upper classes—that is, the officials—wear every other colour under the heavens except this. Reds, greens, blues, and combinations of them, in the most daring and effective manner, adorn their persons. A brilliant scarlet will overlie an undertunic of as brilliant a blue, and harmonised in places into a fine purple. Often the sleeves and the body of the jacket are in direct contrast to the skirt. The only rule seems to be that anything may go with anything else. The Koreans are particularly a people who are fond of colour."

Of Korean hats we have already spoken. A Korean umbrella, which is made of oiled paper, has no handle, but is tied on with strings, fastening under the chin, and when not in use folds into very small compass, and is carried in the owner's sleeve. A prevalent eccentricity, especially amongst the official class, is the wearing, as a matter of dignity, of huge, round-eyed spectacles, set with ordinary glass instead of lenses, and consequently impeding vision, instead of aiding it. We were a little surprised to learn from Mr. Lowell that a passionate love of music is actually a marked feature in the Korean character. People will travel long distances to see a grove of trees, a mountain precipice, the moonlight falling on a pool of water. On the other hand, the condition of women in Korea is deplorable. Women of the upper classes especially are kept in a seclusion to the full as rigorous as in any Mahommedan country. Much respect for individual liberty, indeed, whether of men or women, is scarcely to be expected under the rule of a despotic King and a corrupt bureaucracy. There are many tyrannical sumptuary laws affecting all classes. In a country where the working of coal-mines is even to this day prohibited, there is, of course, no gas. Mr. Lowell thus describes the regulations which enable the authorities of Söul to maintain order during the night-watches in their unlit city:—

"At nightfall the massive wooden doors of the city gates, clad in their iron armour, are swung to; and from that time till dawn no one—man, woman, or child—is allowed to pass the limit of his own threshold. The whole little world is forced to remain, each family separately, at home. The streets are deserted; any one found upon them is at once taken to the police station and flogged. From the restrictions of this law but two classes are exempted,—blind men and officials; and the latter made the law."

But in Korea, as elsewhere, the old order of things is beginning to pass away. By various treaties with Japan, the United States, England, France, and Germany, the three ports of Chemulpo, Fusan, and Gensan, in Broughton Bay, have within the last few years been thrown open to foreign trade. Ideas will be imported as well as merchandise, and, it may be hoped, will soon begin to bear fruits in moral and material progress.

Korea—or, as the Koreans themselves call it, Chosön or Chó-sen—is somewhat larger than Great Britain, and has an estimated population of about twelve millions. It is a country of lofty mountain-ranges, enclosing broad and fertile valleys, abundantly watered by streams and rivers. The Koreans are industrious, if not skilful husbandmen, and raise large quantities of rice and other grain. They have also great herds of cattle and horses, but no sheep. Along the mountain-sides extend vast forests, which harbour formidable beasts of prey. Tigers are numerous:—

"It is certainly surprising," Mr. Lowell says, "that the Bengal tiger, so called,—a beast that we habitually associate with the dam, hot jungle,—should be found in the dry and cold climate of Korea and Manchuria. Yet there he is; and his appearance is just what it is in the jungles of India, only that he is a trifle smaller. And yet he frequents, from preference, not the warmer valleys, but the forests on the sides of the mountains. To suit his condition, his hair has lengthened and his fur is all the handsomer." Leopards are so plentiful, that their skins form the ordinary insignia of official rank. Deer of various kinds, as well as wild hogs, abound. Alligators infest the larger rivers, and in the Southern provinces troops of monkeys often damage the husbandmen's crops. Eagles and falcons hover in great numbers over Korea and the Korean Archipelago. Many of them have been shot during the past winter at the new naval station of Port Hamilton, which is some thirty miles away from the mainland. Korean roads are few and bad. As Mr. Lowell expresses it, "there is not a single wheel in Korea." All land transport is effected by means of pack-animals. The climate is of the class long ago designated by Buffon "excessive climates." The cold of winter is very severe. Though Söul lies further south than any part of Italy, yet the river on which it stands is solidly frozen over for two months in winter, and this although the action of the tides renders its waters decidedly brackish. Of the summer temperature after the middle of July, Mr. Lowell says:—"Then follow two months when it is hotter, not as it is anywhere at any time except, indeed, in peculiarly favoured localities like the Red Sea; much hotter, for instance, than it is at the Equator." And he goes on to explain that the places which are hottest in the middle of summer are not those which lie on the Equator, instancing Hong Kong as having a higher temperature at that season than Singapore.—*Spectator.*

BALLOONING EXPERIMENTS.

M. DE CAPAZZA has made experiments with a balloon at the Esplanade des Invalides, Paris, to ascertain the practicability of ascending and descending by means of parachutes serving in lieu of ballast, and which can be thrown out and retaken when needed. The experiments were most satisfactory.

"STRIKES WITH THE AXE" IN BELGIUM.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Times*, who writes from Liége at the end of last month, prophecies that the disturbances which originated in this district are likely to be renewed, and with redoubled violence. He writes:—

A GIGANTIC CATASTROPHE.

There is reason to fear that the era of pacific labour struggles is closed, and in future we shall hear more of "strikes with the axe." The one great feature of the present movement is the entire sympathy which existed between the small trading class and the workmen. A reaction, it is true, has taken place in consequence of the Anarchist demonstration, but this may ultimately be forgotten. If, instead of breaking the shop windows, the mob which followed the Anarchists had attacked Government buildings or limited their depredations to the wealthy quarters, the alliance between workman and tradesman would have remained intact. But there is a total want of direction and organization. There are no trade unions, no Socialist groups. The Anarchists, who number about 10 or 12 at Liége, are in spite of their insignificance, the only semblance of a party. Yet they did not organize even the riot of the 18th of March. One of the most prominent Anarchists, who is in the pay of the police, testified that at their secret meetings, held before the riot, no disturbance was anticipated or preparation made to bring it about. The total absence of leaders, of programme, of definite aim, does not prevent the spread of revolutionary feeling. This, indeed, constitutes the terror of the situation. Men seem incapable of arguing, and my inquiries were generally answered by the impatient and slang exclamation "*Il faut renverser tout la bazaar, sauves vous!*" Speaking to one of the most able municipal councillors at Seraing, he assured me he was absolutely convinced that, if something was not done to materially and largely improve the condition of the miners and workmen, a great catastrophe would happen between this and Christmas. He insisted on the word catastrophe. A revolution to many would be welcome, it might produce good results; but the dark ignorance and total want of organization prevalent at Seraing were more likely to engender blind fury, followed by suicidal destruction. If the 10,000 men who are engaged at the Cockerill works were employed by different masters, they would be more independent and might have formed societies and unions. Also it is as difficult to strike as to change masters, because they purchase their provisions from their employers, and their credit would be stopped on the morrow of the strike. When, in 1869, five delegates were elected to discuss the administration of the benefit fund created by compulsory deductions from their wages, the delegates, who brought the matter forward before the manager, were all at once discharged, and two of these men have never since been able to obtain employment in the district. Thus the workmen find it specially difficult to strike, and they dare not form societies or appoint delegates to discuss their grievances, as, to judge from the past, the principal persons concerned would be discharged. On the other hand, if their present sufferings continue, they must do something; and, for want of better counsel, hideous and wanton destruction will ensue. It will, in all probability, not be a revolution but a gigantic catastrophe.

PITTABLE POSITION OF THE MINERS.

To ascertain the exact position of the miners is a matter of difficulty. Some of the most dissatisfied men I met, commenced by telling me they were quite content. It was only when I had conclusively proved I was not a police spy nor actuated by any unfriendly motive, that the men began to speak frankly. They then showed themselves ready to do anything, form societies or to fight, but seemed want leadership from without, and, if this is not forthcoming, will resort to violence simply because they have not enough initiative or intelligence to do anything better. They will not attack the soldiers, but wait patiently for the moment when they can most safely destroy the property of the rich. The cause of such acts is simply poverty; to object revenge, coupled with the vague hope that something better may arise out of the embers, and the certainty that matters could scarcely be made worse. From the best authorities I gather that at Seraing the average wage earned in the m

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 24.

MARKET closed on account of the Queen's Birthday.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commander.	From
24	Bencorehead (s)...	Brady	Cardiff.
	Nyanza (s).....	Schwedler ..	Zanzibar May 13.

CALCUTTA.

May. ARRIVALS.

20 Africa (s).....Barber .....Singapore, May 13.
Japan (s).....Gardner ....Hongkong, May 4.
Glennavis (s).....Wye .....Cagliari, April 21.

DEPARTURES.

May 20.—Steamers Chindwara, Kilwa, Taisang and Malabar. Ship Alexandra.

MADRAS.

May. ARRIVAL.

22 Tibre (s) .... Calcutta.

May. DEPARTURE.

21 Secundra (s)..... ..... Calcutta.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 23rd May 1886.

Means of observations at 6 *a.m.*, 10 *a.m.*, 2 *p.m.*, 4 *p.m.*, *and* 10 *p.m.*

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·688
Temperature of the Air	87·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	81·7
Dew Point	79·9
Relative humidity of Air	0·789
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10).	6·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	92·2
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	83·8
General Directions of Wind*.....	WNW., W, SSW., SW., WNW., NW., SSW., SW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	223
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	0·07
" year	0·08
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the 24th inst.	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Major Wyer, Offg. Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, 25th May 1886.

The Rifles and Carbines being urgently required for inspection by the Civil Chief Master Armourer, it is requested that all members of the Corps will return those in their possession as soon as possible.

By order,
R. S. BROWN, Capt.,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

CONTENTS.

PAGE.
1 HOMEWARD MAILS FROM BOMBAY—OUTWARD MAILS FROM EUROPE—HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE—GENERAL SUMMARY.
2 General Summary—The Queen-Empress's Birthday—Death of General Hughes—Death of Mr. Cummoo Sulliman
3 TELEGRAMS—MILITARY.
4 Military—Notes from Panchmahri—BOMBAY AND PRESIDENCY.
5 A New Parsee Fire-Temple in Bombay—Marcks and Company, Limited—Phillips and Company, Limited—Social Purity Alliance.
6 A Hero of the Afghan War—The Collision Between Rival Steamers—Bombay Port Trust.
7 CORRESPONDENCE—Betel-nut as an Object of Taxation—The Finance Committee—The Exchange Problem.
8 Shoes for the Native Soldier—The Blaney School—The Native Press—Animal Fights in Cashmere—Collision on the Central Bengal Railway.
9 LEADING ARTICLES: Possible Retrenchments—The Bombay Waterworks Loan.
10 LEADING ARTICLE: The "Burst" of the Monsoon
11 LEADING ARTICLE: Another Shoe Question.
11 In Memoriam—The Partnership Dispute Between Solicitors—BENGAL—N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAUB—HOME REMITTANCES.
12 OFFICIAL GAZETTES—Bombay Army Orders—SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE—BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS—ADVERTISEMENTS.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

SURGEON-BONE SETTER,
FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.
TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.
No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street.
(Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

REMENYI CONCERTS.
To Messrs. SOUNDY & CO., Ld., Bombay.
GENTLEMEN,—Allow me to thank you for the pleasure I have received while using your SCHIEDMAYER'S GRAND PIANO at our Concerts, in this city. It is certainly the best Piano, to my knowledge, in India, and I could wish for no better.
For quality of tone, brilliancy, singing quality, power and even action, it is equal to the Great American Pianofortes.
I shall look forward to again playing upon one of your excellent Pianos.
Yours, &c.,
ISIDORE LUCKSTONE.
Bombay, March 18, 1886.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION
GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE
THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR
SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOS,
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
Sole Agents in India for the
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTE FABRIK STUTTGART.
(J. & P. SCHIEDMAYER).
THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first-class Certificates, proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.
We would caution intending purchasers, not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, whose Pianos we do not import. Our Pianos by SCHIEDMAYER, of STUTTGART, have iron frames cast in one piece, are the HANDSOMEST PIANOS made, have TWO PEDALS and AMERICAN DAMPERS. Price with Zinc-lined case. Rs. 850, or with one Pedal Rs. 800.
See our illustrated price-list free by post.
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.
MESSRS. MARCKS and COMPANY, Ld., in re-organising the optician department of their business desire to bring into still greater prominence these universally popular, though highly priced, spectacles which their long experience enables them to recommend with confidence as being really what the name implies the most perfect spectacles that can be worn—Only the purest and hardest Brasilian pebble is used, and being cut on Dr. MENIST'S approved principle, parallel to the plane of the natural cleavage of the crystal, the lenses are entirely free from prismatic refraction while in the frames. Of the very best materials and the most perfect finish. Special modifications in form have been made, to meet the various defects of vision they are designed to correct, suggested by, and resulting from, his wide practical experience of the subject; and the extra cost will be found to be more than fully compensated by the satisfaction and benefit which will be derived from their use. First Class Certificate and Silver Medal, the Highest Award for excellence.
Calcutta Exhibition 1883-84.
In taking over the above agency the Company have made arrangements in virtue of which they are now able to offer
MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES in steel frames at slightly reduced rates.
MARCKS & CO., Limited,
Opposite University Clock Tower,
BOMBAY.

OUR EYES.—Thousands of persons in the mofussil are wearing spectacles quite unsuited to their sight because they cannot consult a first-class oculist-optician. By means of my new sight test (price 2 annas) they can obtain spectacles accurately suited to their requirements without any increase of expense.
N. LAZARUS,
OCULIST-OPTICIAN BY APPOINTMENT TO AND UNDER THE IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE OF H. E. LORD DUFFERIN, VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.
No. 4, MANGOE LANE, CALCUTTA.
No. 23, MEDOWS-STREET, BOMBAY.

MESSRS. LAWRENCE & MAYO,
OPTICIANS,
WILL REMOVE
ON THE
29TH INSTANT
TO THEIR NEW OFFICE,
Opposite the University Clock Tower.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO.,
PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
HAVE received from the Crown Derby Co. a Splendid Assortment of real Porcelain ware, consisting of Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast Sets, Vases, &c., &c.
THE GOODS ARE NOW ON VIEW
At 18, Marine-street.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

O'BRIEN—BOILEAU—May 19, at St. Peter's Church, Mazagon, by the Rev R L Page, assisted by the Rev Edward Beale, Frederick Augustus O'Brien, to Alice Harriet, eldest daughter of Mr Robert Boileau.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MAY 25, 1886.

A CORRESPONDENT to whose letter we gave prominence yesterday has ventured upon making a novel suggestion for obtaining relief from our financial difficulties. No one would with a light heart propose that the Indian ryot and the coolie should chew the Empire out of a deficit, as Mr. Lowe said the English working classes had drunk the nation out of a deficit that once hung heavily upon it. It was not indeed with a light heart that our correspondent threw out the suggestion that the betel-nut should be brought within the narrow area of Indian taxation. He recognized its difficulties, sentimental and practical; but he addressed a challenge to those who are prepared absolutely to condemn the suggestion to prove in a specific way why an article so largely in use—an article moreover that, in his view, is a pure luxury—cannot be made amenable to taxation. It is a very interesting and it may before long become a very urgent question that our correspondent has opened, and we shall not by any means class him amongst the enemies of his race for tempting a needy Government to exact some fraction of a pie out of the masticatory joys of an impoverished people. The temptation to a financier in need of a new tax to try what can be got out of pan-supari is strong and persuasive. He starts with the assumption that it is a luxury, and that it therein fulfils one of the primary conditions of taxation upon commodities. Our humbler neighbours, who may fear that this most cherished of their comforts would be endangered if the idea were carried out, must not take it unkindly if we have given currency to a proposal which seems so inimical to their cheap delights. They must remember that in no field does inventiveness claim freer play than in that of taxation. No one has yet proposed to tax their matches, as a kind Chancellor of the Exchequer once proposed to tax the matches of the people of England. And they must not take hasty alarm if pan-supari has been threatened with the attention of the Abkari Department in an age which has had cats and celibacy, hair-dyes and advanced opinions, cartes-de-visite and tandem teams, moustaches and long sermons, respectfully suggested to the Chancellor of the Exchequer as appropriate subjects for taxation. We remind them of this, with no strong desire that they should meekly bow their heads in the presence of an attack upon a comfort which they are known to value far beyond political liberties and social reforms, but in order that they may possess their souls in patience while sahibs of many degrees are discussing, of course in an academic way, the propriety of making the hundred millions in India who chew betel-nut and like it come to the aid of the two hundred thousand who pay income-tax, and don't like it.

The assumption, of course, is that pan-supari is a luxury. If it is a necessity it is a necessity only to those who take it. Widespread use in India and Ceylon, in Burmah and in the Malay Peninsula, in China and in the Philippine Islands, will not establish its necessity if large exceptions to its universal use in Southern Asia can be proved. The Mahommedans seldom use it, nor do the Hindus of the upper classes habitually take it. We respectfully put it to the members of the Bombay Anthropological Society that the ceremonial use to which pan-supari has for centuries past been put in the East bars the plea of necessity, the element of necessity being almost invariably absent from ceremonial. But we must not be too dogmatic in drawing the line between utility and superfluity. The judge and the culprit who pleaded that he must live did not agree as to the necessity of human existence, and those who chew betel-nut and those who eschew it will ever be in hopeless divergence as to the right place of that all-prevailing narcotic in the economy of the universe. It would be only fair to the hundred millions who believe in the betel-nut to recognize that their belief is rooted in long prescription and a deep affection. The statesman who in the British Parliament apostrophized sugar as the delight of youth and the solace of old age coined a phrase only half descriptive of the place that pan-supari holds amongst the scanty enjoyments of the Indian peasant. The moments of rest snatched from labour in the heat of the sun are consecrated to it, as to a happy alternative to thought or conversation, and we are told that this pleasant vice is not amongst those of which the gods make instruments to scourge men with. Some cordial apologists for the practice have asserted that it is not merely harmless, but wholesome, particularly in fever-stricken districts, where the betel leaf in which the nut is wrapped serves as a febrifuge. The traveller Perron—who, however, took home more than one traveller's tale in his baggage—set high store upon its astringent qualities, professing that he preserved his health during a long and difficult voyage by the habitual use of betel, while his companions who did not use it died mostly of dysentery. It is no traveller's tale, however, that a mouthful of betel-nut and its accompaniments is every day proved by many thousands of Her Majesty's Indian subjects to be an excellent substitute for a dinner—grateful, comforting, and refreshing, as the advertisements say—worth much and costing little. We remember, though with a *soupcon* of scepticism, that much the same thing is said of tobacco, and the fact, if fact it is, has not earned fiscal immunity for that most beneficent of narcotics. But this alone would not warrant us in breaking in upon the narrow circle of the comforts of the Indian poor. All told they are summed up in the incomprehensible but very real delights of betel-nut chewing, and in the innocent dram drinking on which the Abkari Department faithfully and vigilantly levies its due.

It appears, then, that the assumption that the betel-nut is a luxury must not be taken absolutely. It is true enough, in an academic way; but a sympathetic Finance Minister would take care how he proceeded from it to practical measures. He would be glad, if he could, to encourage Indian Art by levying a tax upon those dainty pan-supari boxes, chased and embossed and rich in all the beauties of a cunning mosaic which follow Rajput princes and Kattywar chiefs. But the idea of a tax on the betel-nut takes into account the humble pan-supari bag of the coolie and the ryot, not the ornate box of the rajah and the sirdar. What the inventor counts upon deriving from it does not appear. Simla itself would hesitate to estimate the proceeds of a pan-supari tax, and the only data available is little better than the guesswork of intelligent observers of the habits of the people. It would be a large estimate of the ruminant capacity even of an Indian coolie to credit him with chewing half-a-seer a day. But this is said to be a by no means unusual quantity, and it would represent a weekly expenditure of about four annas. The average outlay per head is doubtless short of this, but it is probably quite large enough to make the betel-nut a taxable commodity, other things—the things which would have to be left to the ingenuity of the Abkari Department—being equal. For we need not despair of the ability of the Department to overcome, in its own way, all those practical difficulties which our correspondent "C.S." wishes to see set out. It has numbered the hairs of India's head, to borrow Norman Macleod's quaint description of the marking off of our toddy trees, and it could as easily mark off the betel palms. There are no lions in the path of the zealously inventive Abkari administrator. They lie only in the path of those who would have to consider the matter before it was handed over to him to be dealt with. A Finance Minister who gave a thought to something beside the arithmetical aspect of the matter, would find many reasons for staying his hand from such an enterprise as this, tempting though it might be in a day of deficit. A tax levied upon an article consumed by the poorest amongst one section of the community would scarcely come up to a high ideal of taxation, however much the Mahomedans who manage to live without betel-nut, and we Europeans who are trying in these luckless days to live on nothing, might in secret approve of it. But it would be interesting to learn how the plan could be worked and how much might be expected to be realized from it. To Finance Ministers plans and estimates for new methods of taxation are no ill store, and we are not sure that Sir Auckland Colvin would not have been grateful to our correspondent even if he had suggested besides a duty on new ideas, or on "Letters to the Editor."

THE outbreak of hostilities on the Greek frontier turns out to have been just what might have been expected—that is to say, an affair to which nothing but fatuous obstinacy on one side or the other could give a serious character. It has ceased in a manner as unexplained as its origin, the local commanders probably having no greater difficulty to contend with than the excessive zeal of subordinates. The installation of a peace Ministry at Athens removed all danger of the episode assuming serious proportions With an *interim* administration like that which M. Papamichaeloupolos undertook to form Greece might have drifted into war in spite of the intentions of the Government. But M. Tricoupis, the leader of the regular Opposition in the Greek Chamber, has taken the helm in hand, and the situation is regularized. The uncertainties of the past few days might have been avoided if the Powers had insisted, even with priority to disarmament, upon the withdrawal of Greeks and Turks alike from the frontier. A neutral zone, even if it had been little wider than gun range, would have been a sufficient protection against the semi-automatic firing of rifles which is the natural result of allowing two hostile armies to look at the whites of each others' eyes for three months. M. Tricoupis, who is credited with a genuine desire to bring the crisis to an end, will doubtless see the advantage of putting a few broad acres between the opposing outposts.

IT is a wholesome sign of the times that, coinciding with much activity in the political life of the country there should have been so striking a manifestation of loyalty to the person of the Sovereign and the institutions of the Empire as was made in Bombay yesterday. The meeting at the Madhav Bagh may have been somewhat sectional in character—it was made up mainly of Mahratti Hindus, with a number of Guzerati Hindus—but it was densely crowded, an admirable spirit pervaded it, and the expressions of personal attachment to the Sovereign and to those of her representatives who have exhibited the best elements of the British Government spirit in India were very noteworthy. We suppose it must have been by accident that in calling for cheers at the end of the meeting the name of a past Viceroy was put forward instead of that of Her Majesty's present representative in this country. India did justice to Lord Ripon's services while he was on her shores, and it would be unnatural if his name were forgotten so soon after his departure. But gratitude to the late Viceroy cannot override the obligations which propriety and good sense impose in regard to his successor, and we should be sorry to think that the departure from right rule in this respect which was made yesterday was otherwise than purely accidental. Bombay has usually been able to set a good example to other localities in such matters as this. We trust it will not through foolish discourtesies lose its good name.

THOUGHTS ON THE PRESENT DISCONTENTS.

WITH the thermometer at about 150 or thereabouts in the shade, it is difficult to be gay, impossible to be hilarious. A solemn depression, a catholic thirst, pervade the teeming myriads of the plains. A gloomy pessimism is abroad. well in accordance with the grumblingly critical spirit that loves to dwell on all that is most rotten in the state of Denmark. Scarcely can even the coruscating Bombay Corporation, with its perennial Tansa Water Works, raise a flickering smile: we glower darkly and verge on profanity at the name of Blaney.

* * * * *

There is a country on the earth's surface known as Texas, which, when it puts forth all its natural resources that way, can amount to a surpassingly high level of warmth. As you may have heard once, a young friend of mine was going forth to be a sojourner in those far wilds: his cheeks paled at the glowing accounts he heard of Texan heat. To reassure himself he questioned an old and righteous-looking farmer lately from that favoured spot. "Texas hot, young man, is that it?" responded the veteran. "Yes, you may reckon it is hot. If I owned Sheol and Texas, I'd live in Sheol and let Texas." My young friend's craving for information was satisfied, though he was not greatly reassured. Much the same feeling prevails in the bosoms of those whose lot is cast in the wildernesses of Bombay, wherefrom the grass widow is long since fled, and only the collector and the cantonment magistrate remain pilloried like the pelican in the wilderness.

* * * * *

I wish Edwin Arnold were here now. His vivid poetic imagination which flings a halo round the Rajah, the gosain, the ryot and the female bungay alike, would be as dewdrops to our thirsty souls. Such lucidity, such perfervid love of the balmy East, such gorgeous idealism is merely squandered in a cold weather tour. It would be psychologically interesting to watch the author of the "Light of Asia" frizzling down to the common level of fat humanity.

* * * * *

It is very distressing to learn that Papamichaelopoulos has collapsed in spite of that magnificent name. It gave one a sort of confidence in Greece: your poet certainly had some justification in believing that a country that could produce such a name as that was at worst somnolent—no she certainly could not be dead. And now Papamichaelopoulos has vanished; a pricked soap bubble, and the thunderous atmosphere of an European complication closes in darkly around us to the piping of Tricoupis. Under these saddening and alarming influences it is not strange that our local politicians are increasing their consumption of Glenlivet.

* * * * *

They should send a Political Agent to Greece, with an elephant or two, and half-a-dozen chuprassies. This would, I believe, do more than anything else to restore the Continental equilibrium.

* * * * *

That beautiful creature Sir Richard Temple is posing in a new and startling character. Having for years shaken the civilized world by rapid transit and an extraordinary determination of words to the tongue, it would appear that he has suddenly become the apostle of repose. The only part of him, as far as I can gather, that still clings to the old habits of perpetual motion is his head, which sways like a clock pendulum to the accompaniment, not of railways, minutes, or speeches, but snores! Probably that defiant brain is still darkly and unconsciously cerebrating: but, alas! an outraged Parliament declined positively and rudely to listen to the bustling verbiage which it would fain churn out. He is now the sleeping beauty, and I hope no fairy prince will touch him into animation, seventy miles rides and apricot jam until this suffering generation has passed away.

* * * * *

I wrote to Mr. Gladstone about Sir James. I warned him of the doughty foe hurrying home to expose his fatuousness; I said they had better hand him over religion in general to play with or somebody would suffer. Judging by Sir James' eagerness to overthrow the G. O. M., my warnings were justified; and but for Slagg having effected a diversion I tremble for English Liberalism.

* * * * *

As it is I am surprised at Sir James's improvement. He must have filled up any number of columns in the Manchester papers, and if he goes on like this and keeps a talented private secretary, you might take him on in a year or two as special controversialist. And to think, too, how he despised the daily press during his gubernatorial days.

* * * * *

It is a blessed thing to reflect that the Bombay Government is in such good hands; one becomes positively sick with reading the extraordinary details of the Madras imbroglios. Were ever such insinuations made against members of Council before? Was ever a Governor so unpopular as Grant Duff? And then to return to our own Government. It is my opinion that never was a better Governor or a stronger and more trust-inspiring Council than ours. Truly for this mercy even in the hot weather we do well to be thankful.

* * * * *

That Grant Duff is such a curious many-sided character that one can never regard him without wonder. He inspires me with laughter and tears as a Governor. Being a Scotchman he must, I suppose, go to heaven, and then he will politely shunt the Archangel Gabriel and suspend Peter for unorthodoxy.

* * * * *

As for Sullivan and Garstin I cannot bring myself to regard them with that unqualified awe and respect which the member of Council should inspire in every right-thinking mind. Garstin itinerant by night in a *byle* shigram, and belaboured even in that humble state by miscellaneous brigands is too pitiful.

* * * * * *

I make my acknowledgments to your correspondent "S. B. B." I like to see a man grapple with the problem of exchange, not because our rupees are improved in value thereby so much as because the reading of such literature fills every bosom not wholly given over a prey to disbelief in the eternal good with sanguine hopes. "S. B. B." is thorough, and though his proposal is not new it is vigorously put, and no doubt will rend the soul of the ghouls of monometallism. He deserves well of his age, and I trust he is exempt from income-tax.

N. B.

DEATH OF MR. CUMMOO SULLIMAN

WE regret to have to announce the death, at an early hour yesterday morning, of Mr. Curreem Mahomed Sulliman, more generally known as "Cummoo" Sulliman. He had been in very bad health for the past year, but his friends had no immediate cause for anxiety until Saturday night, when unfavorable symptoms set in, from which he never rallied. It is no exaggeration to say that his death will be felt and regretted by thousands. His charities were on the most extensive scale, apart from his larger works, such as the Female Hospital which was only formally opened a few weeks ago by Lady Reay, and numerous dhurrumsalas which he has built, including one now in course of construction at Mody Bay. To any cause of real distress "Cummoo" was always a ready listener, and a ready giver, apart from all distinctions of creed or caste: for although the poor of the Mussalman community have cause to regret the loss of so good a friend, among whom he distributed large sums monthly, so also are there many Europeans still in India to whom he has lent a helping hand, and there are many others for whom he has paid a passage home. Mr. Cummoo inherited most of his wealth from his brother Jaffir, who died about twenty years ago, since when he has been the sole partner in the firm of Jaffir Sulliman and Co. His only surviving child is a daughter who, we believe, inherits the bulk of his property. During the last war between Russia and Turkey, Mr. Cummoo had raised here a fund for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers, and he was therefore presented by the Sultan with the Order of the Medjidie. He was an opponent of the Outchee Memon Bill, chiefly on the ground that he believed that the old usage regarding inheritance and succession was best adapted to the circumstances and condition of the Memon community. Mr. Cummoo was a Justice of the Peace, and was fifty-seven years of age. He had been removed on Saturday to Malabar Hill for a change, and on his death his body was taken to his family residence in the Mahomedan quarter of the town. His funeral, which took place in the afternoon, was largely attended.

DEATH OF GENERAL HUGHES.

OUR Simla correspondent telegraphs that the illness of General Hughes, who has been suffering from lung disease, has terminated fatally, a result not unexpected from the bulletins of the last few days. The Viceroy's Council, therefore, twice loses its military member by death within the space of three months, General Hughes having taken his seat so recently as 1st March in succession to the late General Wilson, who died at the end of February. General Thomas Elliott Hughes was born on 6th January, 1830, and was first appointed to the Bengal Artillery on 8th June, 1849. He became lieutenant in May, 1854, and captain four years later. His subsequent steps were:—Major, Brevet, 5th August, 1864; R. Art., 5th July, 1872; Lieut.-Colonel, Brevet, 14th April, 1879; R. Art., 16th January, 1875; Colonel, Brevet, 14th April, 1879; R. Art. 24th January, 1880. His periods of Staff service include:—A. A. G., R. Art., Head Quarters, from 16th October, 1878, to 15th September, 1882; D. A. G., R. Art., Bengal, from 20th October, 1882, till the end of the following year; Inspector-General of Ordnance, Bengal, from 1st January to 31st March, 1884, and Director-General of Ordnance (with the local rank of Major-General) in India from the 1st April, 1884. The deceased General had had extensive experience in the frontier warfare. His first campaigns were in the series of operations on the N.-W. frontier of India, extending over eight years from 1852 when he took part in the expeditions against the Ootman and Ranezi tribes, in 1852, against the Bozdars in 1857, and against the Mahsood Wuzzerries in 1860. In another campaign three years later General Hughes commanded a mountain train battery throughout the operations of the expedition against the tribes on the same frontier, and was present at the storming of Laloo and the capture of Umbeylah. For his services on that occasion he was mentioned in the despatches, and obtained a medal with clasp, and the brevet rank of major. In the Hazara campaign of 1868, General Hughes accompanied the expedition to the Black Mountains. He was wounded, was again mentioned in the despatches, and gained a second clasp.

THE QUEEN-EMPRESS' BIRTHDAY.

THE birthday of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress was observed as a holiday throughout the business part of the Fort yesterday. The public offices, docks, and banks were all closed, and the leading firms followed the official example and suspended business.

THE PARADES.

Contrary to the practice of former years, there was no massing of all the troops in garrison and of the Volunteers on one parade-ground; and the interest attaching to such a spectacle, which on previous occasions drew many hundreds of sight-seers to the parade-ground, was wanting. The English troops, the Royal Artillery and the 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, paraded at Colaba on the latter regiment's parade ground at 6-30 a.m., and were formed up in line, the Royal Artillery with their guns in action on the right. An Imperial salute of thirty-one guns was fired by the Royal Artillery. The troops also fired a *feu-de-joie*; and in response to Colonel Burnett, East Yorkshire Regiment, who commanded the parade, they gave hearty cheers for Her Imperial Majesty. The native troops, the 21st and and 24th Regiments Bombay Native Infantry, paraded on the general parade ground on the Esplanade about the same time, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Newport, of the 24th Regiment, and were formed up in line facing west at twelve paces interval. They also fired a *feu-de-joie*, and gave three cheers for Her Majesty the Queen-Empress at the call of the commanding officer. The District Orders regarding the parade omitted all mention of the Volunteers, and the general impression until Saturday afternoon was that they would not be asked to take a part in the Birthday celebration. At 6 p.m. that day, however, an order came for the Volunteers to be present at the parade. Circulars were at once sent round, and everything practicable was done to collect as many men as possible yesterday morning. The result, however, owing to no fault of the Volunteers themselves, was, as might have been anticipated, unsatisfactory. In the march past the Mounted Volunteers preceded the Marine Battalion, which regiment was followed by the 24th N.I. The field state of the mounted company on the Esplanade parade ground was as follows:—1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant instructor, and 11 rank and file. The Volunteer Corps furnished, 1 major, 3 captains, 4 lieutenants, and 7 rank and file. Two companies of Cadets, mustering about 50 in number, were also present at the parade. Major Wyer commanded the Volunteers.

MEETING AT MADHAV BAUG.

SOME of the Marathi Hindus of Bombay, as well as a number of Gujerati Hindus, held a meeting at Madhav Baug yesterday afternoon, to celebrate Her Majesty's Birthday. The very extensive verandah of the premises was crowded by a densely-packed mass of people, who were hemmed in all round by another dense crowd standing upon benches and chairs. The meeting was in high spirits, and the applause with which each speaker was greeted was enthusiastic. Mr. Javerilal Umiashunker was called to the chair. The chairman said: Gentlemen,—You are invited here to join in the celebration of this most auspicious day. This is the sixty-seventh anniversary of the birthday of Her Majesty Victoria, Queen-Empress of India. Her Majesty will also begin next month the fiftieth year of her reign. A special interest, therefore, attaches to the present occasion, and the promoters of this meeting are glad to see that their call for a common rejoicing and for prayers to the Almighty for Her Majesty's long life and prosperity has met from you with a response so spontaneous, so ready and so generous, for in looking around I see before me gathered in this spacious hall, at a short notice, a large and influential assembly, representing almost all the leading classes of the Hindu community of Bombay, all animated by a single desire to do homage to the august Lady who sways the destinies of the millions of this land. (Applause.) To me it is not surprising that this should be the case. We Indians have from the most ancient times regarded royalty with a feeling of veneration. That feeling has been deeply engrained and our hearts. Successive changes of Government have not obliterated our respect for constituted authority. On the contrary, that respect has been deepened, nay, converted into esteem and affection in the case of Her Majesty, whose name has been held most dear throughout the length and breadth of India on account of her high public and private virtues, and for her solicitude for the welfare of her Indian subjects. (Hear, hear.) Of this she has given us numerous proofs. Two of them must be fresh in your memory, as they are most recent. Her Majesty has shown a practical interest in the movement for female medical aid to the women of India. Through Her Excellency Lady Dufferin she has, in fact, given the first start to it. In proof of her full sympathy with its objects she has very recently expressed her desire to found scholarships, prizes, and medals, to be awarded in different parts of India to such of the female medical students as show a satisfactory progress in their studies. Again, a few weeks ago Her Majesty opened in person the Indian and Colonial Exhibition now being held in London. This is not enough. I will call your attention to certain circumstances which will go far to convince you that Her Majesty's care for our welfare dates as far back as the Royal Proclamation issued to the people of India in 1858 on the direct assumption of the government of this country. I will not take up your time by dwelling on the contents of that document. But there are one or two points connected with the settlement of the draft of that Proclamation, which, though not new, are perhaps not generally known amongst us here, but when they are known, they will strike you, as they have struck me, as investing that great and important State paper with a fresh interest even at this distance of time. In going a little behind that document, you will see how much we are indebted to Her Majesty for her personal share, for her personal interest and care in revising and settling the draft twenty-eight years ago. Gentlemen, on the passing of the Act of 1858 for the better government of India, a proclamation had to be issued by Her Majesty setting forth the principles on which the government of India was to be conducted in the future. A draft of the document was accordingly prepared and sent by the Prime Minister, the late Lord Derby, to Lord Malmesbury, the Minister in attendance upon Her Majesty, who was then in Germany. That draft, however, we are told, did not seem to Her Majesty "to be conceived in spirit or clothed in language appropriate to a State paper of such great importance." Her Majesty's wish was that in drawing it up the fact must be borne in mind that it is a female Sovereign who speaks to the millions of her Eastern subjects, and gives them pledges which her future reign is to redeem, and explains the principles of her Government. "Such a document," wrote Her Majesty to Lord Derby, "should breathe feelings of generosity, benevolence, and religious toleration, and point out the privileges which the Indians will receive in being placed on an equality with the subjects of the British Crown, and the prosperity following in the train of civilization." (Applause.) Prompted by these generous feelings, Her Majesty remarked that the words in the memorandum, namely—"to relieve poverty would be one of the Government's endeavours" scarcely expressed the meaning of the writer. The Queen thinks that this part of the paragraph shouldbe extended. And, gentlemen, the extension of this paragraph gives you that noble and remarkable passage in the Royal Proclamation, which I take the liberty of quoting here—a passage which holds out the future of India to be full of encouragement and hope to her children. "In your prosperity is our strength, in your contentment our security, and in your gratitude our best reward." Another passage in the Proclamation of equally great importance, for which we are grateful to the suggestions of Her Majesty and of the late Prince Consort, is that which relates to the principle of religious toleration—a principle which so admirably fits in with the fundamental Hindu notion of religious toleration. Thus revised the draft was worthy of the occasion, worthy as a message of Her Majesty's good-will towards the princes and people of India. The assurance that "the Sovereign held herself bound to the natives of the Indian territories by the same obligations of duty which bound her to her other subjects," was calculated to inspire confidence amongst the people of India. Her Majesty also suggested that the peroration in the Proclamation should contain an invocation to Providence for its blessing on a great work for a great and good end. Her Majesty was pleased to learn that the Proclamation had a good effect. (Hear, hear.) In communicating the pleasure which she felt at this to Lord Canning, Her Majesty wrote:—"it is a source of great satisfaction and pride to her to feel herself in direct communication with that enormous Empire which is so bright a jewel of her Crown, and which she would wish to see happy, contented and peaceful. May the publication of the Proclamation be the beginning of a new era, and may it draw a veil over the sad and bloody past. The Queen rejoices to hear that the Viceroy approves the passage about religion. She strongly insisted on it." You will thus see, gentlemen, how deep our obligations are to Her Majesty personally for those principles of humanity, mercy, justice and liberality that run through every line of this great charter of India's liberties. Well may they stir in our hearts every feeling of loyalty and gratitude towards her. Well may her glorious reign fulfil the pledges given us in the Proclamation! And let us all join at this moment in imploring the mercy of Providence for her health and happiness, and pray fervently to the Almighty to grant that Her Majesty's reign may be the longest and the most prosperous on the face of the earth! (Applause.)

Pundit Gatto Lalljee, the blind poet and well-known Sanskrit scholar saing some Sanskrit *schloks* and prayers in verse, and then gave a discourse on the relative duties of the rulers and the ruled. The discourse was eloquent; and although it contained nothing new, for the Pundit had been lecturing in the Madhav Baug on the subject on previous occasions, the utmost interest was shown in listening to that he said.

At the suggestion of the chairman, the Pundit next sang some *impromptu* Sanskrit verses on the public and private virtues of the Queen-Empress.

Kavi Dulputram Dayabhai, the blind poet of Gujerat, also sang some Gujratee verses, specially composed by him for the occasion on the virtues of the Queen-Empress, and the benefits conferred by the British *raj* on the people of this country.

Both these blind poets and scholars were frequently applauded, and the enthusiastic reception accorded to them showed how well they are esteemed by their countrymen.

Mr. Trimbuklal Mooni also recited some Gujeratee verses composed by him in connection with the auspicious day.

A company of Hindoo singers, with instrumental accompainment, next claimed attention. They sang in excellent tunes Marathi verses composed for the occasion by Mr. P. B. Joshi, of which the following is a translation:—

1. God! grant that the illustrious Empress Victoria, whose heart is extremely liberal, who appears to her subjects as an incarnation of Mercy, who so wisely discriminates between justice and injustice, and who is so assiduous in her measures for the welfare of the poor, may reign over the earth for a hundred years.

2. May Her Majesty, whose heart knows of no distinction amongst her subjects, but to whom all are alike, and whose heart, naturally as soft as butter, melted with pity on hearing of the deplorable condition of our females, reign over us a hundred years.

3. Friends! Come quickly, come and sing affectionately in varied tunes, the praises of our Empress, and thus show to the world, that the inhabitants of Aryavarta (India) are not slow in acknowledging gratitude.

4. Our glorous Empress, in the year 1858, gladdened our hearts by gracious pledges and thereby assured us of her good-will towards us. Let us, therefore, sing from the depths of our hearts our praises of Victoria, an incarnation of virtue.

5. Oh! Victoria! you have sent to rule over us in this Presidency one whose heart is as guileless as yours, who does not countenance in the slightest degree unjust acts (on the part of his subordinates), and who, though scarcely a year old among us, has become as much dear to our people as a mother is to her children.

6. In sending us a ruler like Lord Reay—a fountain of virtue, you have mightily pleased our hearts. Kindly continue sending such noblemen, good and true, for we always want many Lord Reays.

7. May all differences (between the rulers and the ruled) vanish; may Her Majesty's subjects move in the path of righteousness; may famines and all other calamities fly away from this country; may the rulers and the ruled know freely each other's duties; and may the glorious Victoria enjoy for ever health, wealth, and prosperity!!!

Mr. Gopalrao Hurri Deshmookh and others addressed the meeting in Marathi on the just and beneficent administration of the affairs of the country by the British Government.

The company of native singers then sang a *Kirtan* with instrumental accompainment, invoking divine blessings for long life and happiness to Her Majesty.

At the invitation of the chairman, the meeting then gave rounds of good, hearty cheers for the Queen-Empress, the Marquis of Ripon, and Lord Reay; and the proceedings terminated at a late hour in the afternoon.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 7TH MAY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Rohilla, Captain W. Bar

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE FIGHTING ON THE GREEK FRONTIER.

ATHENS, MAY 23, EVENING.

The fighting on the Greek frontier has ceased.

No explanation has been yet forthcoming regarding the origin of the fight.

The Greek and Turkish Commanders have arranged for an interview.

DEATH OF PROFESSOR VON RANKE.

BERLIN, MAY 23.

Professor Leopold von Ranke, the historian, is dead.

DEATH OF GENERAL HUGHES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 24

General Hughes died at ten o'clock this morning. The funeral will take place to-morrow with full military honours. The State Ball has been postponed for a week out of respect for his memory. There will be no meeting of the Gymkhana on Saturday. Much sympathy is felt for the relatives of the deceased.

A *Government Gazette* Extraordinary, in the Home Department, announces that the Hon. Major General Thomas Elliott Hughes, R.A., Ordinary Member of the Legislative Council of the Governor General, died this morning at 10 o'clock.

The Governor-General in Council notifies this mournful event to the community with the deepest regret, and requests that all officers, Government, Civil, and Military, will attend the funeral at 7-30 to-morrow morning. His Excellency the Governor-in Council directed the flag on Fort William be lowered half-mast to-morrow.

THE APPROACH OF THE MONSOON.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CALICUT, MAY 24.

Heavy rain has been falling here since last night, and the sea is rough—indications of the monsoon ttingin.

THE QUEEN EMPRESS'S BIRTHDAY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVANAGAR, MAY 24.

The Queen-Empress's Birthday was celebrated here to-day with every demonstration of loyalty. An Imperial salute was fired at sunrise, to the accompaniment of the hoisting of the Union Jack. All public offices were closed for the day.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, MAY 24.

A public meeting, invited by the Praja Hit Vardhak Subha, met this day at the Girls' School, Gopipura, to celebrate with rejoicings the birthday of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress. The resolutions passed by the National Congress of December 1885 were explained and laid before the meeting for approval. They were passed amidst great applause, five or six persons dissenting.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

LONDON, MAY 22.

The Bombay mails of the 7th inst. arrived at Brindisi to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, MAY 22.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Paramatta arrived here this morning.

PORT SAID, MAY 22.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Henzada, homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrachee and Malabar Coast, left here this evening.

MAY 24.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lalpoora, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee and Malabar Coast, left here yesterday morning.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here yesterday evening.

SUEZ, MAY 22.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Khedive arrived here from Colombo this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here this morning.

COLOMBO, MAY 24.

The s.s. Ancona, with the China and Australian mails, left for Bombay at 3 p.m. to-day.

H. M.'s Bacchante from Bombay arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 22.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera		3⅞
4 per cent. Rupee Paper		70½
4½ " "		73⅛
3 " Consols for account		101⅛
3½ " Sterling Loan		102
4½ " French Rentes		109
Bar Silver		45⅞

The sum of about £450,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for South America.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(MAY 24.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, May 23.

10 p.m.	85·5

MONDAY, May 24.

6 a.m.	84·4
10 a.m.	89·1
2 p.m.	89·4
4 p.m.	89·2

A LANOLI correspondent writes that during last week thunder and rain visited the station on the concluding three days.

WITH the introduction of football into India we may naturally expect to hear of the usual mishaps in the field. In the course of a contest at Simla last week between Bishop Cotton's School and the Union Cricket and Football Club, A. Blackwell, one of the half-backs of the latter team, got a nasty kick on the stomach. At first sight the accident appeared of a rather serious character. Blackwell became insensible and was in considerable pain for some time. His place was taken by another player, and the game was then fought out.

WE are informed that a society, called the Surat Medical Association, has lately been formed in Surat. It is established on the model of the Medical and Physical Society of Bombay, and will be open to graduates of all the recognized Universities. The meetings of this society are to be held once a month, and it is intended to publish a pamphlet to be distributed among the members containing notes of important cases which may prove interesting to the fraternity. Surgeon D. N. Parakh is the president of the society, and Dr. Nusserwanjee N. Khambatta is the secretary.

THIS sad little paragraph appears in the account of the educational progress of the heir apparent to the Raj of Pudukota, in the last Administration Report of the State :—"In the matter of physical exercise, however, the importance of which on the future health and well-being of the Prince, has been forcibly impressed by Mr. Sewell on His Highness the Rajah, very little actual progress has been made. Obesity seems to be almost a disease of Oriental royalty, and it is, I regret to say, already exhibiting itself in the young Prince, who is now in his 11th year."

THERE were four cases of murder for disposal at the May Criminal Sessions in Khandeish. In the first case, there was one accused, who was acquitted and discharged. In the second, there were two accused, one of whom was sentenced to death, while the other was transported for life. In the third case, there were two accused, one of whom was sentenced to be hanged, the other being acquitted and discharged. In the fourth case, there was one accused, who was acquitted and ordered to be discharged.

AN atrocious murder is reported to have been committed, in the Sirur Taluka, on the 18th instant. It appears that a Mahar, while travelling from Poona to Ahmednagar, was attacked by some persons in a *nala* between the villages of Kondapuri and Shikrapur, and had his throat cut with a knife. The murderers then robbed him of about seventy-five rupees, which he was carrying along with him in a bag. A reward of one hundred rupees has been offered to any one giving such information as will lead to the arrest of the murderer. Major Babington proceeded to the scene of the crime from Poona, and some of the detectives in the city police have been deputed to make enquiries into the matter.

A DEMAND has arisen in the Calcutta newspapers for a thorough overhauling of the Postal Department. This has arisen from the peculiar circumstances of the recent postal robbery, which are held to reflect discreditaby on the administration of the Post Office. The *Indian Mirror* says :—"The Post Office arrangements ought to be so perfect that the institution itself, like Cæsar's wife, should be above suspicion. But the robbery, which occurred a few weeks ago, was so scandalous in its nature, and in spite of Chuttu Kahar's conviction, has given so little satisfaction to the public, that there is a lurking suspicion in the minds of many that the real culprits remain yet undiscovered and unpunished, thus leaving room for further crimes in future. Chuttu Kahar, we are told, protested his innocence to the last, and, we are afraid, he has fallen a victim to a conspiracy, the really guilty parties being yet in the background. The result of this case is as unsatisfactory to the Post Office itself, as it is little creditable to the police. Whether Chuttu Kahar was really a party to the crime or not, we are inclined to believe there are other offenders behind the scene. The contents of the mail bag, which was robbed, were worth nearly a lac of rupees, out of which, we hear, about Rs. 35,000 only has been recovered. Surely a common packerman could not rob such a large sum of money, unless there were other people deeply concerned in the robbery."

REFERRING to the depreciation of silver, and the amount of gold imported to, and absorbed in this country—a sixth of the world's supply—a correspondent of a Madras paper states :—"*On dit*, that there are immense vaults under the Maharajah's palace in Burdwan, full of gold, which, owing to some superstition, can neither be appraised nor used, and also, that sixty lakhs of rupees have been buried by a Rajah in the Madras Presidency."

SOME valuable diamonds were found recently in Madras, at a place called Nadjra Karna, in the Bellary district. It appears that this place was famous for the production of diamonds in former times, and that there are traces of old diggings still to be found to the west of the town. Mr. Orr, the well-known jeweller at Madras, and Mr. Abraham a diamond merchant and cutter of Bellary, state that they have both purchased frequently, within the last few years, diamonds said to have been found at Nadjra Karna, or in the neighbourhood. Mr. Orr now has, or very lately had, in his possession, a diamond found at Nadjra Karna, valued at £10,000. All the diamonds, however, that have been found of late years have been discovered by accident on the surface, and not by mining, and it still seems very doubtful whether mining operations would pay, as, according to Mr. Foote, of the Geological Survey, the conglomerate which once covered this locality has been washed away, leaving only a few scattered diamonds behind.

A MYSTERIOUS accident is reported to have happened recently in the harbour of Suez. A German steamer, the Prinz Friedriech Carl, arrived at Suez early on the 29th April, and took its position in the harbour between a French troopship and a Messageries boat. Some time between seven and eight a.m. the captain, who was standing on the bridge, gave orders to drop the anchor. The anchor chain rattled down, but when the crew looked up for further orders, the captain had disappeared. Whether he had accidentally slipped, or whether he had thrown himself into the sea, and had been swept away by the current, or eaten by a shark, no body could make out, as his body was not found. The German steamer, flying its colours half-maat high, presented a most melancholy sight, amidst a number of British and foreign vessels.

THE shock of earthquake on Wednesday seems to have been felt very generally throughout Bengal. It was observed in Calcutta at 11-10 a. m., and correspondents at Tipperah and Rampur Beauleah state that it was felt very distinctly at these places, almost simultaneously.

MR. C. E. GIRDLESTONE has written an interesting minute describing the object of the various measures to which the attention of the Residency has been given during the past fourteen months to increase the water supply of Bangalore and to improve the quality of the water. In the course of this document the officiating Resident mentions that the Madras Government has a separate project under consideration, whereby, at a cost of about 2½ lacs of rupees, it would fill the Lower Ulsur Tank entirely from a new catchment area on the east side of the tank. The undertaking is prompted by the wish to afford the European soldiers, who are entirely dependent on the Ulsur reservoir, purer water than it is believed can, with the best conditions, be secured under the present system. As the Madras Government is ready to bear all the expense, and as it has given an assurance that the rain drainage from the cantonment bazaar, which now enters the tank from the west, shall not be cut off till the success of the new gathering ground to the east shall have been fully established, the Municipal Commissioners of the civil and military station have raised no objection to the proposal. They are averse to sharing the cost, not only because it would be difficult to find the necessary funds, but also because they do not feel justified in making such a marked change, so long as the water supply, as at present it exists, is acceptable to the townspeople and not unhealthy in its effects. The scheme is now before the Mysore Government, whose consent has been sought to the alienation of the land involved by it. In expressing the opinion that the Bangalore Municipalities will be wise in restricting themselves as regards improvement to the lines which they have been pursuing of late, Mr. Girdlestone states that there has not been leisure to go deeply into the larger consideration of making Bangalore independent of its present system of tanks and wells. Even the preliminary enquiries involved in such schemes as that of leading water from Nundidroog and of pumping from the Cavery would necessitate the employment of specially qualified professional men at no slight expense. That the cost of either scheme would be very great is beyond doubt. Such cost could only be met by a water rate on the population which would be unobjectionable, if it did not exceed the present cost of fetching water, but which otherwise might press on a community that believes municipal taxation to be already quite high enough.

LORD IDDESLEIGH'S Commission on the Depression of Trade is keeping the public well informed of the method and progress of its inquiry. A second report supplemental to that published in January last has been issued, bringing the evidence down to the 4th ult. Thus far the Commissioners have dealt mainly with the coal and iron trades and the textile industries. The inquiry into the depressed state of agriculture was begun at the lasted reported meeting with the examination of Sir James Caird ; consequently the next instalment of the evidence, which will be mainly devoted to agricultural matters, may be looked for with considerable interest. Not the least important section of the Blue-Book just issued is an appendix containing reports on the trade of foreign countries from Her Majesty's representatives abroad. Lord Iddesleigh is thus paving the way for a more regular and complete system than is at present in existence of utilizing our unrivalled diplomatic and consular services for the benefit of British commerce. This is a subject on which the Royal Commission will probably make some strong recommendations, as it forms an important feature in both the reports issued.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN W. H. S. EARLE, on promotion from No. 3 Hyderabad Field Battery, has been posted to No. 3 Battery, 1st Brigade, Cinque Ports Division, Royal Artillery, and ordered to England to join.

CAPTAIN W. ALDWORTH, of the 2nd Battalion Bedford Regiment, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp temporarily to the General Officer commanding the Burma Division.

MAJOR H. H. COSTOBADIE, D. Battery 1st Brigade, Royal Artillery, has been granted 4 months' leave to Australia on medical certificate.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL A. C. JOHNSON, C.B., Commanding Eastern District, has proceeded to Conoor on private affairs leave.

LIEUTENANT D. H. MACPHERSON, 2nd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders, on arrival from England, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief, Madras.

LIEUTENANT W. N. CAMPBELL, 2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers, has been appointed a probationer for the Madras Staff Corps, and posted as Wing Officer, on probation, to the 25th Regiment Madras Infantry.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. O. FOORD, Second in Command, 3rd Madras Light Infantry, has been transferred to the 32nd Madras Infantry in the same position.

CONSEQUENT on the departure of Colonel F. B. Atkin, 1st Punjab Cavalry, on furlough, the following temporary promotions have been made :—Major H. D. Hervey, Commander and Officiating 2nd Squadron Commander, to be 2nd in Command ; Major D. S. Cunningham to officiate as 2nd Squadron Commander ; Lieutenants G. B. Unwin and W. Stewart to officiate as Squadron Commanders.

MAJOR E. MOLLOY, 2nd in Command of the 5th Goorkhas, has been appointed Commandant, *vice* Colonel Sym, proceeded on furlough ; Captain A. R. Martin to officiate as 2nd in Command, and Captain C. Chevenix Trench to officiate as Wing Commander.

DEPUTY SURGEON GENERAL W. H. REAN, M.D., Madras Establishment, has retired from the service.

LIEUTENANT W. H. LOWRY, 13th Madras Infantry, has joined the Commissariat Department.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. C. H. MCINTOSH, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, has been granted leave to Australia for six months on medical certificate.

MAJOR H. G. MAINWARING, 2nd Battalion, and Major R. A. P. Clements, 1st Battalion, South Wales' Borderers, have been allowed to exchange, and the former has been ordered to England to join.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Malwa, Captain G. W. Atkinson, will sail to-day for Marseilles with the European mails and the following passengers :—

FOR LONDON.

Lt-Col Fitzgerald	Mrs Foord
Capt Etheridge	Capt W H Earle
Mr and Mrs Regan	Mr and Mrs Rogers and 2 children
Mr Bull	

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr A M Hooper	Mr Charles
Mr H P Morgan	Mr James Moore

FOR VENICE—Mr W H Gill.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Col J Watts	Col and Mrs Turton and 2 children
Mr W E Purser	
Mr J H Berry	Col Jackson
Mr Campbell Thompson	Mr H Caldicott
Mr G E A Ross	Mr C E Pitman

FOR ADEN—Mr C F Andrades and Mr Cowasjee Sorabjee

The following passages have been engaged :—

By the s. s. Ancona, Captain S. F. Cole, sailing on the 1st June :—

FOR LONDON—Mr Lindsay Dixon, Mr and Mrs Daniel Campbell, Mr F Murray, Mr H Picken, Mrs Campbell and 3 children, Mr R Fagan, Col J S Heywood, and Mr D Christie.

FOR BRINDISI—Mr E Werthein, Mr H B Simpson, Mr Dods, and Mr Pickerny Clark.

By the s. s. Lombardy, sailing on 8th June :—

FOR LONDON—Mr R Rums, Mr H Dale, Mrs Dale, Mr H Crozier, Mr Leah, Mr Harwood, Mr J J Llachen, Mr Creaneor, Mr Amen, Mr A J Murray, Mr Mawhood, and Mr F Murray.

FOR BRINDISI—Major Sydney Smith.

FOR SUEZ—Rev A B Sole.

By the s. s. Pekin, sailing on 15th June :—

FOR LONDON—Mr Knock.

FOR BRINDISI—Mr C E Goument, Lieut-Col E D Branson, and Mr W C Furnivall.

A NONAGENARIAN HISTORIAN.

LEOPOLD VON RANKE, the "Altmeister," as he was called of the German Historians, has not long survived the attainment of his nineteenth birthday, which was celebrated a few months ago with such flattering accompaniments. Reuter, to-day, announces his death. The eminent professor of history, born at Wiche, in Thuringia, Dec. 21, 1795, embraced the profession of teacher, and in 1818 became head master of the Gymnasium at Frankfort-on-the-Oder, devoting his leisure to historical studies. "The History of the Roman and Germanic Peoples, from 1494 to 1535," and "A Critique upon the Later Historians," published in 1824, attracted so much attention that he was invited to Berlin in 1825, as Professor Extraordinary of History in the University, and was sent, in 1827, by the Prussian Government to Vienna, Rome, and more particularly to Venice, to examine the historical materials there deposited. The first-fruits of these investigations were "The Princess and People of Southern Europe in the 17th and 18th Centuries," published in 1827 ; and "The Conspiracy against Venice in 1688," in 1831 ; followed by the "Popes of Rome : their Church and their State in the 16th and 17th Centuries," in 1834-39. The work in which Ranke displayed the most laborious investigation, and the greatest completeness of form, is his "German History in the Times of the Reformation," published in 1839-47. His works have been translated and published into English by Mrs. Austin and Mr. Scott. In addition to the abovementioned works, Ranke edited, in 1832, the *Historical and Political Gazette*, which he was compelled to discontinue on account of its liberal tone. Between 1837 and 1840 he published three volumes of "Annals of the German Monarchy under the House of Saxony," followed by "Nine Books of Prussian History," in 1847-8 ; "Civil Wars and Monarchy in the 16th and 17th Centuries : a History of France, principally during that period," in 1852-3 ; and "Ferdinand I. and Maximilian II. of Austria : an Essay on the Political and Religious State of Germany immediately after the Reformation." In 1841 he was appointed Historiographer of Prussia, and in 1848 was elected a member of the National Assembly at Frankfort. He was ennobled in 1866. Among his more recent publications are—a "History of Wallenstein," 1869 ; "The German Powers and the League of Princes ; being a History of Germany from 1780 to 1790" ("Die deutschen Mächte und der Fürstenbund : deutsche Geschichte von 1780 bis 1790"), vol. i., 1871 ; "A History of England, principally in the 17th Century," an English translation of which was issued from the Clarendon Press at Oxford, in 6 vols., 1875 ; and "Friedrich der Grosse ; Friedrich Wilhelm der Vierte," two biographies, 1878.

It is now forty-five years ago (wrote the Berlin correspondent of the *Times* on the last anniversary of the professor's birthday) since Macaulay wrote that famous essay which first brought the name of Ranke prominently before the people of England, and the author of the "History of the Popes" is still in the vigorous enjoyment of those wonderful powers of mind which Macaulay declared to be fitted both for minute researches and for large speculations. To what extent Leopold von Ranke has turned to account this intellectual capacity of his may be judged from the half-hundred various volumes or thereabouts, in which he has incorporated the results of his historical inquiries in almost every political and national field ; and the nonagenarian historian is still adding to this imposing library, at the regular rate of one ponderous volume per year. In 1880, wen every one thought that Ranke had determined to rest on his well-won laurels, out came the first volume of his "Welt-Geschichte," or Universal History. He looked upon his previous labours as mere preliminary note-taking for this, and ever since then, his birthday has been regularly preceded by the issue of a new volume, in continuation of this undertaking—one that may well inspire with sheer despair any other man, half as young, and equaly as learned. True again to the nick of time, out, I say, came the sixth volume of Ranke's "Welt-Geschichte" yesterday—a volume which, dealing with the conflicts between the Popes and the Emperors, brings his narrative up to the end of the Carlovingian period. It was meet, therefore, that he should present a copy of this section of his work to the German Crown Prince, who at the head of a stream of friends and admirers had this morning toiled up the four flights of stairs which separate the historian's simple and Spartan-like retreat from the solid ground in the Louisen Strasse. Heartily did the Crown Prince embrace the nonagenarian historian—a little, unimposing, and hermit-looking old man, with bald head and waving beard ; but the Crown Prince was also the bearer of his Imperial father's congratulations, which were embodied in a most gracious autograph missive, accompanied by a life-size portrait of His Majesty, beautifully framed. The historian's own works, said the Emperor, would be his imperishable monument :—

"The fame of your name has passed beyond the bounds of your Fatherland, and the German nation may be proud of owing such a man of science as you. What touches me in particular is the recollection of the approved loyalty and devotion with which you have made the history of Monarchy the object of your exhaustive research" . . . . . "Mindful, therefore, of such conspicuous merits, by which you have won the lasting gratitude of my House, I feel impelled to convey to you my most sincere congratulations on this your day of honour, and to ask you, as a special mark of my favour, to accept the accompanying portrait of myself. May it always help you to realize the feeling of appreciation and friendliness with which you will continue to be followed on your further life-road by your grateful King. (Signed) WILHELM."

The historian was gratified with a similar letter from the Empress (conveyed to him by the hands of a Lieutenant-General), in which Her Majesty thanked him in these words :—

"For the high value of the gift which you have presented to the Fatherland and its coming generations, and with all Germany, I am proud of being able to call you one of us."

Close upon the heels of this Imperial messenger followed he bearer of a written congratulation, signed by the whole of the Prussian Ministry of State, including Prince Bismarck ; and then the historian's modest and book-filled dwelling was invaded by a crowd of varied felicitators, who pushed their way upstairs with a heroworshipping eagerness, reminding one of of the theatre-besieging throng described by Goethe in the prologue to *Faust* as "surging, squeezing, jamming as at a baker's door in time of famine." Certainly the Germans are a people who do not fail in reverence for their great ones, be they men of action or men of thought ; but for the latter class I think they have almost an especial weakness. Hymns were chanted from an invisible choir as the Alt-Meister of German historians stood to receive the addresses of the various academic, civil, and other deputations which poured into his presence. "In our Father's kingdom," said Professor Mommsen, on behalf of the historical section of the Academy, "in our Father's kingdom were many provinces ; but Ranke ruled in them all as did no other." It was no less touching than incredible to hear Professor von Syvel., a man approaching his 70th year, present his congratulations as the "youngest pupil" of Leopold von Ranke ; while among the sackfuls of letters and telegrams that arrived was one from the King of Würtemberg, who called himself "one of your former pupils." Having listened, standing, to all his felicitators, the venerable Alt-Meister sat down and discoursed for nearly an hour to those about him on the early events of this eventful century—truly a rare and touching sight.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Departure of English Mail, evening.
Bombay Scottish Orphanage Society, St. Andrew's Church, 5-30 p.m.
Band, Marine Battalion, Apollo-Bunder, 6 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.
Ladies' Party at Rao Bahadoor Bhaskarao Ballkrushnajee Pitale's, Chira Bazaar, 9 p.m.
Ladies' Procession at Mr Madhowrao Jugonnathjee's, Sunkersett's Wadee, 10 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Bencorehead (s), from Cardiff ; and Nyanza (s), Zanzibar.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Marine Battalion at the Apollo Bunder this evening at 6 o'clock :—

Quadrille	La Belle Helene	Strauss.
Selection	L'Assedio di Lieda	Petrella.
Valse	Cloister	Prout.
Selection	Belesario	Donizetti.
Valse	Alberthe	Rosati.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE WYER LAWN TENNIS CUP.—The final tie in the second heat for the Wyer Lawn tennis Cup was played off last evening at the Volunteer Club Tennis ground :—Counsell *vs.* Major. Major won by two sets to one. This evening, at 5 o'clock, the first tie in the third heat will be played off, J. Milward *vs.* C. Major.

ROBBED WHILE DRUNK.—A Mr. Weir, an interpreter on board the Italian ship Domenco Balduino reported to the police, that on Sunday night, whilst riding in a *reklah*, he was robbed of a purse con taining Rs 120 in currency notes and cash. A native, who was in company with the man, is suspected to have committed the theft.

THE ACCIDENT TO MR. SHROFF.—Mr. K. M. Shroff, who was thrown off his horse while riding at Dadur on the 9th instant, and was kept by his medical advisers at a place close to the spot where the accident happened, was removed yesterday to a bungalow at Parel. Mr. Shroff is slowly recovering from the effects of the fall, but his medical attendants think that he will not be able to leave his bed for some days, the shock received being very severe.

FATAL FALL OUT OF A WINDOW.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital on the body of Jemkao Settoo, aged 5 years. Deceased was the son of a Chinaman living at Picquet Road. On Sunday evening he accidentally fell out of a window of the first storey of the house in which he lived, and sustained a fracture to his skull. He was picked up in an unconscious state and removed to hospital, where he remained in that state up to the time of his death yesterday morning. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

A RUN-AWAY BULL.—A bull got loose in Old Nagpada Street on Sunday evening, and charged across Bhendy Bazaar into Gogaria Mohoila and then into Ali Comer Street, where it knocked down an old man, who was severely injured ; a little further on a girl was knocked over, and as the bull was being secured near the Null Bazaar, it struck a man on the head with its horns. The three injured persons were taken to the J. J. Hospital, where two of the party had their wounds dressed and returned to their respective homes, but the old man was detained in the hospital, where he is at present under medical treatment. The bull was taken to the pound

LOST CURRENCY NOTES.—Cassim Habib, a moonim in the employ of a grain merchant named Esaw Noor Mahomed, residing at Mandvie, reported on Sunday evening having dropped somewhere between the Arthur Crawford Markets and Bazaar Gate Street, Fort, one currency note for Rs. 1,000, and two notes for Rs. 100 each. The money was entrusted to the complainant by his master to pay to a merchant in the Fort.—Mahomed Gangjee, living at Bandora, reported to the police that he dropped from his pocket currency notes and cash of the collective value of Rs. 86 on Saturday last, either in the tram a car, or somewhere between the Byculla Railway Station and the Arthur Crawford Market.

FATAL FALL FROM A TREE.—An inquest was held yesterday by the coroner at the European General Hospital, on the body of Ernest Arthur Vernon Smith, aged 13 years. Deceased was the son of Mr. Smith, the Superintendent of the Tannah Jail. On the 5th instant deceased accidentally fell off a tree at Tannah, and sustained a fracture to his left arm, and also severe injuries to his right elbow. He was at once removed to the European General Hospital. A few days after admission it was deemed necessary to amputate the arm and it was done. Tetanus supervened, and he died from its effects at half-past 10 o'clock on Sunday night. The verdict was that death was caused by tetanus, following injuries received by an accidental fall from a tree.

THE EFFECTS OF THE WEATHER ON FRIDAY LAST.—The following cargo-boats were reported to the Water Police authorities to have sunk in the harbour during the strong winds that prevailed on Friday night last :—Prows Nos. 6214, 2995, 2018 and 4213, laden with 25 tons of coal each ; prow No. 3757, laden with 204 bags of seed ; prow No. 2502, laden with boxes of opium ; prow No. 1922, laden with 6 tons of coal ; prow No. 7294, laden with 253 bags of wheat. How many more boats have gone down is not known. It is evident that there were others, as the nine bales of jute recovered by the police from the boat that capsized off Cross Island has not as yet been reported missing. A wooden case (contents not known) was found floating in the harbour on Saturday morning last, and was handed over to the Water Police by one Dewjee Rama, a fisherman. Baba Shaik Cassum also reported to the Water Police that his tonie was run into on Friday afternoon by a steam launch which he is unable to identify. The complainant estimates the damage done to his tonie at about Rs. 55. Another cargo boat No. 2550, laden with 430 bags of wheat, was since reported to have sunk on Friday evening. The crew of this latter boat, seven in number, were picked up by Mr. Sharpe's steam launch, which happened to be passing by at the time. This makes up to the present time ten cargo-boats missing.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.—The Queen's Own Madras Sappers and Miners arrived in Poona from Bombay by special train on Saturday morning, and left in the afternoon for Bangalore. They number 120 men, commanded by Capt Attree and Lieut. Haggitt. It will be remembered that Capt. Romilly and Lieut. Newman, who went with the Sappers to the Soudan, were both killed near Suakim in an encounter with the Arabs. Capt. Romilly was for some time Executive Engineer at Coimbatore, and a memorial to him has been erected at that station.—*Poona Observer.*

THE CHIEF OF JAMKHUNDIE AT MAHABLESHWUR.—As already stated, Lord and Lady Reay visited His Highness Ramchundra Rao Appa Saheb and Her Highness the Ranee Sahib of Jumkhunde at "The Grove," Mahableshwur, last Friday evening, notwithstanding that there was heavy rain falling at the time. To-day His Excellency Sir C.G. and Lady Arbuthnot will visit these distinguished native visitors. As usual at this time of the year, their Highnesses have distributed hundreds of small silver pieces to the poor and needy of Mahableshwur and its adjoining villages.—*Id.*

HYDERABAD DRESS FABRICS.—A prophet is without honor in his own country, and the truism, it would appear, applies equally to fabrics as to individuals. The Anglo-Indians who scorn the indigenous products of India, will be surprised to learn that Hyderabad is well to the fore in the manufacture of dress material. According to Western ideas of beauty, the "human form divine" can, with positive advantage, be clothed in Nandair muslins. This is what one who can speak with authority says of some of the exhibits from Hyderabad sent to the Indo-Colonial Exhibition :—"The Nizam's kingdom sends from Hyderabad and Aurangabad some muslins of peculiar apricot shade that would be quite fascinating in a costume for a brilliant brunette. They deserve special attention from their original color, and for summer dresses could not be excelled." The love of things uncommon is, no doubt, the reason why aspirants to matrimony give the preference to blondes. But let blue eyes and golden hair look to their laurels, for Hyderabad, of all places, comes to the rescue of the hitherto neglected brunettes, and by providing that which will make her perfectly fascinating, places in her hands a powerful weapon of which she will not be slow in availing herself to vanquish her more fortunate sister. We learn that the prices charged for the beautiful muslins referred to, ranged from Rs. 30 to Rs. 50 for a piece, sufficient for a frock ; but we believe they may readily be obtained for about half those prices.—*Deccan Times.*

SUMMARY OF THE WEATHER REPORTS.

THE early portion of March was characterised by a very low barometric pressure in the Punjab and the adjacent parts of the country, but elsewhere it was not much below the average. Though pressure rose steadily during the latter half of the month, the average of the whole month showed a slight deficiency over the greater portion of India and British Burma. In the North-Western Provinces the variations were irregular, and in Bengal there was a slight excess. In April the pressure was generally very near the average, the variations ranging slightly below the normal in Bombay, Bengal, and Central India, and above it in all the other provinces. In March damp rain-bearing winds were more frequent than usual throughout the Upper Provinces, and there was a great excess of rainfall over the whole of Northern India. In Sind and Central India also there was a slight excess ; but little or no rain fell in any part of the peninsula, and less than the average amount in Ceylon. Snow fell on the lower ranges of the North-Western Himalaya on the 7th and 8th March, and again on 1st April. On the latter date there was a considerable fall of temperature in North-Western India, and the mean temperature at Murree was not less than 10° below the normal. After this, however, the weather cleared, and any further rain was slight, and fell at long intervals. In April there was a general absence of rain. Dry north-west winds continued to blow steadily over the whole of North-Western and Central India as far east as Behar. On the Malabar Coast also the winds were from the north-west, sometimes north ; and on the Coromandel Coast from between south and south-west. Except along the Madras Coast and in Lower Bengal, the humidity of the air was much below the average, more especially in Central India and Behar. In March the temperature was everywhere more or less below the average, the depression being greatest in the Punjab, Rajputana, and Sind, where it ranged between 2° and 4·5°. In April the variations from the normal were generally small, and, except in Bombay and Central India, where there was an excess of 1° to 3°, were everywhere within 1° of the average.

A SHIPWRECKED PASSENGER'S CLAIM FOR COMPENSATION.

AT the Madras Court of Small Causes, before Mr. Handley, a suit of rather an interesting nature was called on for disposal on Friday. Mr. Laing appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Willie Grant, instructed by Mr. E. F. Burton, for the defendant Company. The plaintiff, Mr. John Albert Maddox, a Surgeon, at present in Amballa, was a passenger on board the ill-fated Eldorado, which was lost at sea off the Coast of Portugal in February last year. The defendants are the British India Steam Navigation Company, the owners of the Eldorado. The plaintiff claimed from defendant Company the sum of Rs. 1,321, as compensation for the baggage he had lost. The plaintiff being about to leave Madras for Amballa, his evidence was taken *de bene esse*.—Mr. Grant said that there was no question that the ship was lost, but he would put plaintiff to the proof of the contract which plaintiff alleged was made by him with defendants. The defendants denied such contract for carriage. Mr. Grant did not admit any contract by the Company for the safe carriage of the plaintiff and his luggage. Further, Mr. Grant did not admit the liability alleged for not having safely carried the baggage. Defendants denied negligence, or any wrongful act or default, and even if there was negligence, &c., defendants pleaded that they were not liable by reason of a special contract. The last plea was that the damages claimed were excessive.

Mr. Laing, for plaintiff, stated the facts to be as follows :—Dr. Maddox, who was a resident in India, went home to qualify for certain medical degrees. For that purpose he went to Edinburgh to study. Having completed his studies there, he wished to return to India. He therefore wrote a letter from Edinburgh to the agents of the B. I. S. N. Co., in London (Messrs. Gray, Dawes and Co.), enclosing a cheque for his passage money as a second class passenger to Madras, and applied for a ticket. Messrs Gray, Dawes and Co. replied to that letter by sending Dr. Maddox a ticket by post, with a memorandum. But they wrote no letter to Dr. Maddox referring him to any special conditions. Dr. Maddox received the ticket, read the face of it, found that his name was on the ticket, and being satisfied with it he put the ticket into his despatch box. He did not read the conditions on the back of the ticket. The contract between plaintiff and defendants was made in that way. In due course Dr. Maddox embarked in London. He went to the docks, where he was directed by the Company's servants to take his baggage to the Company's rooms in the dock. He delivered his baggage to the Company's servants, had it weighed, and paid 4*s.* for the extra baggage. He got a receipt for that amount from one of the Company's servants, and he embarked on board the B. I. S. N. steamer Eldorado, leaving his baggage on shore. He then saw his baggage on board, inspected it, and was told that he could not take the whole of his baggage into his cabin with him. He selected a tin box, a portmanteau, and his rugs, and took those into his cabin. The rest of his baggage was taken into the hold of the vessel. Everything went on successfully till one morning when they were in the Bay of Biscay, and in broad day light about 9-30 A.M., the ship ran on certain rocks, which were well known to navigators, off the cost of Portugal—the Farilloes—and became a total wreck. The passengers were immediately ordered to abandon their baggage, and to take to the boats. They did so ; they took to the boats, and were picked up by a passing vessel, the Alanda, and landed at Lisbon. From Lisbon they were taken on to Gibraltar in the London, where they caught the P. and O. steamer Mirzapore, in which they were brought to Madras, at the expense of the B. I. Company. On the 28th May last year, Mr. Maddox, who recovered nothing of his baggage except his office box, which contained his papers, wrote to Messrs. Binny and Co., the local agents of the B. I. S. N. Co., through his solicitors, putting in his claim for compensation. Messrs. Binny and Co. repudiated their liability, and plaintiff thereupon filed this suit in October 1885. The major portion of the property he lost was perfectly new, and consisted of medical works, surgical instruments, silk, &c. He prepared a list of the last articles on the 7th May 1885, entirely from memory, and set down the cost prices of the articles as far as he could remember. Mr. Laing said that shortly after the accident, and as was usually done in cases of wrecks, the Board of Trade appointed Nautical Assessors, and held an inquiry into the circumstances of the loss, with the result that the Captain was found guilty of gross negligence, and his certificate was suspended for one year. Mr. Laing now proposed to put in as evidence the report of the Wreck Commissioner to the Board of Trade.

Mr. Grant.—I object to it.

Mr. Laing.—It is a judicial proceeding to which the defendants were a party. The effect of it would be to shift the onus of proof of negligence to them. This is a matter of a public nature. It is made so by Parliament in the Merchants' Shipping Act. The act of the Captain is the act of themselves as far as their legal rights are concerned.

His Honor.—I don't see why it is not relevant against you, Mr. Grant.

Mr. Grant.—That enquiry is not one between the same parties as the parties to this suit. Mr. Maddox was not a party to that enquiry. Suppose the result of that enquiry was, that it was declared that the Captain

HOW MR. BARTLETT CHLOROFORMED HIMSELF.

A FEW days ago the "Pimlico Poisoning Case" was on every tongue. To-day it is almost forgotten. Chloroform itself does not volatilize more rapidly than public interest. Mrs. Bartlett has disappeared from her pedestal and vanished from the eye of the world as surely as though she had tottered down those awful steps which lead from the Old Bailey dock—a condemned woman. It may be that some day the diligent reader of the marriage announcements may read that Mrs. Bartlett has been led to the altar by one of the seventeen gentlemen who are said to have proposed for her hand. But that will be in the dim future. It is said on good authority that a theatrical gentleman endeavoured to enlist her into his company. "Come, my dear madam, I will write a play for you. I will endow it with scenic equipment the like of which was never witnessed. Pay? I accede to your terms before you name them." That is the gist of his offer made, a few minutes after the verdict was pronounced. But Mrs. Bartlett declined, and the impresario was foiled. It may be that she will appear in the collection of the Messrs. Tussaud. If these gentlemen are imbued with the realism of the age they will not be content with a face or even a figure. They will present in wax the events of that fatal New Year's Eve. They will show the fragile figure of his wife asleep at his feet, and will picture him in the silent hours of the night raising himself slowly and painfully on his left hand, afraid to waken his faithful nurse, and taking the chloroform from the mantelpiece, put it to his mouth, return it, and sink down with a sigh into his last sleep. The fire would be flickering, the night lamp would be turned down, and the room would be full of sombre shadows. Why should M. Grévin, of Paris, excel us in realistic details? I throw this out as a hint to the famous firm in the Marylebone-road—late of Baker-street. It is not my hint (writes a correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*) but rather Dr. Leach's, who, discussing with me the other evening the different theories of Mr. Bartlett's death, was good enough to throw the episode into dramatic form. I was supporting the hypothesis of the judge—that the dead man took the fatal draught in his craving for sleep. "Let us see," said the doctor. A couch was drawn up to the fireside, and represented the low camp bed on which Mr. Bartlett died. The doctor, still pale from his cares, threw himself down on his right side, slowly extended his left arm towards the mantelshelf above him, his fingers clasped the bottle, drew it slowly towards his mouth, taking care to keep his limbs rigid, replaced the bottle, and fell back. "I can readily imagine the dead man saying to himself, 'My gums are aching. What would I give for sleep? Oh, there's the chloroform. Why not? What a surprise it will be for Adelaide when she wakes up to find I have got a good sleep!' and chuckling to himself with satisfaction." I need repeat here only a very small portion of my interesting conversation with Dr. Leach, as it moved haphazard from one point of the case to another—now touching on toxicology, now on medical jurisprudence. It is highly interesting to ask a medical expert who has just been the most important witness in a great criminal trial what means he himself would adopt in case he wished to commit a murder. While all admit that murder takes a high rank as a fine art, it is best to leave our readers in ignorance, reminding them that there is no royal road even to murder. There is no harm, however, in saying that my host would himself use chloroform in such an emergency. The form and administration must remain a dead secret. Indeed, Dr. Leach was very reluctant to talk at all; but our conversation was quite harmless, and his secrets, if he has any, are locked fast in his own bosom. So we sat over our coffee and cigarettes till the small hours of the morning, being interrupted once or twice by the arrival of congratulatory letters, and also a few kindly postcards concerning the trial.

One correspondent asked why Mrs. Bartlett had taken up her residence at the house of the *Registrar of Deaths*; another suggested that she had accompanied her husband to the dentist's to *take a lesson in the administration of narcotics*. Another flight of these harmless weapons always follows and accompanies a great trial. The doctor remarked dryly, "They serve as a foil to these eulogistic letters, and save one from too much self-conceit." Dr. Leach is a great admirer of Mrs. Bartlett's courage, and told how she had more than once pinned a mad dog or a dog in a fit between which a crowd of men was flying, and either succoured the poor beast or held him till he was secure. "Do you not feel weary of sitting up with your husband night after night?" Dr. Leach once asked her. "I have nursed a sick St. Bernard puppy for six weeks. Surely I should not flinch when instead of a dog I have my husband." "Yes; I admire Mrs. Bartlett for her 'pluck,'" Dr. Leach went on, "Her calm unostentatious nerve under the most desperate provocatives to fear, and her self-abnegation are amazing. Two hours after her acquittal I called upon her to proffer my congratulations. You will imagine that she talked about herself. Not at all. All she said was that she was so sorry for 'poor Mr. Dyson' when in the box giving evidence that might have hung her, and how pained she was whenever Mr. Clarke or the judge said unkind things about him. She knows Mr. Dyson has not her own nerve when face to face with danger, so she pities rather than blames him. Mr. Bartlett was not half so bad as he was described at the trial. He was odd and eccentric beyond all measure; but he had many amiable qualities, and was keen, intelligent, and even interesting when not in the presence of strangers. There was, indeed, something that made people like him. Here, by the way, I can say a word for Mr. Dyson. I have not the least doubt that Dyson took to the man, and that a real friendship existed between them. I fancy Dyson was really drawn into the absurd position disclosed in the evidence by degrees, and found himself entangled before he had time to consider how it all came about. I don't mean that Mrs. Bartlett took any active part. It was her husband who determined to work out his absurd craze. It may interest you, by the way, to know how widespread is the feeling among relatives to conceal an unnatural death, and to obliterate the evidence. I know a case of undoubted suicide that occurred within a few days of Bartlett's death, in which the relatives washed the labels off the bottle almost before the doctor, who was immediately sent for, arrived. There seems to be on such occasions an unreasoning desire to hide the 'instrument' from public observation, and not unnaturally."

"I should like you to try the effect of a little chloroform upon yourself if you will accompany me to my consulting room," said Dr. Leach in tones which sounded somber and sepulchral in the dead silence of the house. I had not recovered from the dramatic picture of the dead man's death enacted so forcibly on the couch a few minutes before, so I declined with thanks. "Then come downstairs with me, and I will show you the experiment." Slowly we groped our way down the now darkened staircase and passed into the gloomy sanctum, lighted by a pale jet of gas, the light almost absorbed by the dark wall paper. "Yes, this is where Mrs. Bartlett disclosed to me the history of her husband's death and her own life. It was natural she should, as was said by counsel, tell this to her late husband's doctor rather than to any other person. But it was awkward for me; at the trial it practically made me the mouthpiece of the defence—an unenviable position you will allow," said the doctor, reaching down from an elaborately-carved cupboard a small package. "Now here is some chlorform," and he proceeded to pour a tablespoonful into a medicine glass. There it remained for a minute and was then thrown away into a basin. In a couple of minutes all traces of the chloroform had vanished, proving that the glass which was found on the mantelpiece could not possibly have retained any odour of the drug. Dr. Leach then proceeded to illustrated various theories by showing me the effect of the chloroform in the mouth and tongue. But these, which are new to medical literature, I will not describe.

COLUMBUS A CORSICAN.

WE have all been taught (says a Paris correspondent) to believe that Columbus was a Genoese, but the Abbé Casanovo, a Corsican archæologist, brings forward evidence to show that he was a native of Calvi, in Corsica, and that charming little town means to claim him publicly as her son on the 23rd of May. On that date a commemorative inscription will be placed on the front of a house in Calvi, in which the Abbé discovered in searching the local archives that Columbus was born. The Prefect has decided to patronise the fête of which this event will be the occasion. What is better still, M. Grévy has studied all the documents on which the Abbé grounds the claim of Corsica, and has come to the conclusion that he has established his case. The President of the Republic has therefore authorised Calvi, the birthplace of Columbus, to celebrate as an official holiday the fourth centenary of the discovery of America by that navigator. The family of Columbus, it appears from the narrative of the Abbé Casanova, emigrated to Genoa as that of Napoleon emigrated to France.

BEVERAGES FOR WARM COUNTRIES.

IN warm countries it is of supreme importance to use a health-giving beverage, with which in all cases and at trifling cost, the thirst can be quenched without risk of deranging the stomach and especially the intestines.

Of all hygienic products, the one uniting the most powerful and recognised beneficial properties is undoubtedly Tar.

The use of Tar-water was first favoured in England after a remarkable account eulogising its virtues written by Berkely, Bishop of Cloyne, who being on board a vessel, amongst the crew of which Typhus was making terrible ravages, noticed that those sailors who drank tar-water were left untouched by this desease.

Thanks to the ingenious preparation of universal ame, Guyot's Tar Solution, tar-water has, for some years now, regained its old renown.

A tablespoonful of Guyot's Tar Solution poured into a tumbler of water produces a pleasant and eminently healthful drink ready for immediate use.

Guyot's Tar Solution is also the most efficacious remedy for bronchial affections, colds, catarrh, phthisis, as well as for bladder diseases.

To all who have tried it, this truly wonderful beverage has afforded complete and comforting relief.

Agents in Bombay: Messrs. KEMP & Co.; TREACHER & Co., THOMSON & TAYLOR COOPER MADON & Co.

BACHELORS AND SPINSTERS IN LONDON.

WE take the following from an interesting article on London Bachelors in the *Leisure Hour* for May:—

Between the ages of fifteen and twenty there were in London in 1881 only 924 married men and 13 widowers; the rest—170,722 in all—were bachelors. The number of bachelors above the age of twenty was 291,828. This gives a grand total of 462,550 unmarried men who have their home in the great metropolis. Let us see what this number really represents. Supposing for imperial purposes it were resolved to return to what we have mentioned was once the case, and tax bachelors, a tax of half-a-crown a head on the London ones would bring to the revenue no less than 57,818*l.* 15*s.* It might, however, be rather a hard-hearted proceeding to lay such a burden on those between fifteen and twenty; but, even omitting them, a two-and sixpenny licence for freedom issued to the rest would result in a profit to the exchequer of 36,478*l.* 10*s.* And supposing all the bachelors, rising in rebellion against the tax, were mustered in single file, each man occupying the regulation space of 21 inches, the line would extend to the formidable length of 153 miles. Government would surely never be so bold in that case as to insist on its demands; but if it were, and if the bachelors, in fighting nobly for their half-crowns, were all slain by the married men and buried end to end in a narrow trench, the trench would have to be dug over 400 miles long, or say from London far into Scotland.

The same article has the following on London spinsters:—At all ages spinsters are considerably more numerous than bachelors. To make our comparison, however, complete, we must take into account the unmarried women between fifteen and twenty. These numbered 191,250, so the total number of unmarried women in the metropolis was 545,653, against 462,550 men. If by a sudden impulse every bachelor were to take to himself a wife, there would be a balance left over of 83,103 unmarried women. But women are in excess of men almost everywhere in Europe in spite of the curious fact that the male births in a community invariably outnumber the female. In London there are 1,123 women for every 1,000 men. This is higher than the average for the whole country which is only 1,055 women to 1,000 of the other sex. The extra number is, no doubt, largely due to the influx of young women who flock to London hoping to find employment in its innumerable industries. With the metropolitan bachelors may be united the widowers. Circumstances having driven them back again to a solitary existence, the ways of many widowers are for all the world like those of the ordinary bachelor. The number of widowers in London shown by the census of 1881 was 58,823. It is worth observing that there is an excessive number of widowers and widows as well—living in towns as compared with those resident in the country, arising, possibly, from their finding the social life there more congenial than the quiet existence of rural districts.

ANGLO-FRENCH MARRIAGES.

MR. LABOUCHERE writes in *Truth apropos* of a notification in the *Gazette*, to the effect that marriages must not be celebrated between French and English people without a certificate from a French consul that his countryman or country-woman has fulfilled the obligations of the French law, without which no marriage is held binding in France:—

I was once an attaché at our Legation at Frankfort, in the days of the old German Diet. Our main business used to be to celebrate marriages. A religious ceremony was optional; if the bride and bridegroom did not demand this, the process was summary. They had each to sign and swear to a declaration that there was no cause why they should not be married, and to pay a sovereign, which was transmitted to the Bishop of London, in whose diocese all our foreign Legations were supposed to be.

One day I was sitting in the Chancery, when an aged Englishman entered. "I want," he said, "you to marry my daughter." At first I understood that he wished me to be the bridegroom, but he explained that it was only to be the celebrant, and that she was to marry a Frenchman. "He is a scoundrel," he observed. "Then why," I asked, "let him marry your daughter?" "He has, alas!" he replied, "gained her affections; and if he does not marry her, he will run away with her." "I suppose that you are rich?" I said. "I am more than rich," he replied; "I have an infallible system at roulette. This is my daughter's dowry; and it is to learn the system that the Frenchman marries her." "Well," I said, "come with the pair to-morrow morning, and we will marry them." The next day they appeared, and were married. The girl was a pretty blonde, but the man was not precisely an individual to whom a wise father would either have entrusted his ducats or his daughter.

After the ceremony, the happy pair went to Wiesbaden, and the Frenchman—now the possessor of a bride and a system—commenced to play the latter. It was an absurd one—a sort of progression on certain numbers on the roulette board; but the curious thing about it was that he always won, and he actually made several hundred francs by it.

A few days after I was explaining all this to a French Secretary of Legation. He startled me by the observation that whilst the English girl was the wife of the Frenchman, the Frenchman was not the husband of the Englishwoman. If we told him this, I was afraid that he would leave the bride, who would remain in the singular position of being a wife without a husband. So we agreed that the French Secretary should send for the bridegroom and practise a pious fraud. He explained to him that whilst he was really married, he had violated the law by getting married before fulfilling the legal obligations, and that for this he was liable to punishment. The only way, he added, to get out of the mess was for him to be married again at the French Legation. Luckily, the man knew nothing about law, so the knot was at last effectually tied round his neck.

LARGE CATCHES OF SEALS.

ADVICES from St. John's, Newfoundland, announce the arrival there of the sailing steamers Leopard with 15,500 seals, the Kite with 11,000, the Wolf with 10,500, the Ranger with 22,300, the Polynia with 11,000, the Arctic with 12,000, the Falcon with 23,000, the Walrus with 6,500, the Esquimaux with 6,000, the Terra Nova with 6,000, and one sailing vessel with 1,100. The steamer Greenland has arrived at Harbour Grace with 15,000 seals, and the Vanguard with 6,000. Reports by the same mail state that several schooners have also made large catches of seals on the Newfoundland coasts.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER A DOCTOR.

A WOMAN named Louise Charot, has been tried at the Seine Assize Court on a charge of having made a desperate attempt to murder a Dr. Gromolard. She had been in the doctor's service for a short time, and left it to go into furnished rooms in the Rue de Dunkerque. Feigning illness, she send for Dr. Gromolard, and as soon as he entered the door fired at him with a revolver, wounding him in the thigh. The accused woman said that she half been seduced by M. Gromolard, and that, after having procured abortion, he turned her out. This the doctor strenuously denied, and a woman was called who said that Charot had misconducted herself with a concierge. The jury acquitted her, after a brief deliberation.

A FUNERAL BY TORCHLIGHT.

MR. ROBERT STAPLES, a well-known landlord and magistrate, of an ancient family in Queen's County, has been buried by torchlight at night, according to an old custom. At nine o'clock an immense concourse of people of the county walked in procession after the hearse from the deceased's residence, Dunmore Houses, through the fine avenue of the estate, all bearing lighted torches. The effect of the latter lighting up the deep and sombre woods was weird in the extreme. At Durrow, where a special service was held on the arrivals of the remains, the Lord Bishop of Ossory delivered an address, in which he referred to the funeral as being conducted in the stillness of the night. The children of the parish were ranged each side of the central aisle, and sang "Abide with Me" as the coffin was taken out and placed in the grave, where, by the light of the torches, the Burial Service was concluded. The coffin was covered with flowers wreaths, and immortelles.

SCENE AT A GAMING TABLE.

AT last there has been a genuine attempt at suicide at "the tables" at Monte Carlo. A correspondent of the *World* happened to be amongst the many English eyewitnesses of the occurrence, which took place only a few minutes before the closing of the Casino, in the large central *salle de jeu*, in which the three roulettetables were crowded at the time. The first report of a pistol-shot created general consternation, and as it was quickly followed by two more in rapid succession, the alarm and confusion became very great. There was a general stampede from the tables and rush to the spot whence the reports proceeded, but any further attempt on the part of the would-be suicide was was prevented by an Englishman, who seized a chair, and using it as a means of offence and defence, cleared a path through the crowd, knocking the fellow off the sofa on to the floor. He was then disarmed of his revolver, and on examination by a retired English army surgeon, who happened to be present, two wounds were discovered on the left side near the heart, which did not turn out to be serious, however, as the victim was removed to the hospital at Manco during the night, and only reported to be going on all right. It is necessary (adds the *World*) to use the term "reported" owing to the secrecy which has been maintained respecting the affair which has not found its way into a single newspaper. During the consternation occasioned by the pistol reports, it became a case of *sauve qui peut* amongst the punters, and one Englishman took shelter under the roulette-table at which he was playing only to discover that 47 louis which he had won had been raked in or otherwise appropriated during his temporary retreat.

THE DRINK BILL IN FRANCE.

IN the current number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* there is an article on alcohol by M. Jules Rochard, who presents the following budget as representing the direct and indirect taxation which France imposes on itself in the course of a year in honour of the great god Alcohol:—

Price of alcohol consumed	£3,639,272
Value of days' work lost	38,510,840
Cost of treatment	2,833,680
Cost of lunacy	92,852
Lost by suicides	126,800
Cost of criminals	355,780
Total	£45,559,224

THE REV. GEORGE DYSON.

THE Rev. George Dyson is now staying at Llanelly, where his sisters reside. He has abandoned the ministerial costume, but his identity has not been lost. Recently he attended two of the churches in the town, and attracted considerable attention. He appears to have recovered from the effects of his recent incarceration, and does not shun the notice of the people among whom he once lived.

A TOWER OF BABEL FOR PARIS.

THE French are going to have an exhibition in 1889 to commemorate the centenary of the Revolution. An iron tower, double the height of the Great Pyramid, is to be built in the grounds at a cost of two hundred thousand pounds. It will go soaring up a thousand feet into the air, and visitors who like that sort of thing and have left their nerves at home can be conveyed "in a lift" to the summit, whence they can survey *tout Paris* and the greater part of France. It will certainly be a very remarkable piece of engineering, this Parisian Tower of Babel. Perhaps the most remarkable thing about it is that "the architect and inventor" thinks he will recover four-fifths of the £200,000 it will cost from the visitors who will ascend it. He also stipulates that it shall be "allowed to stand" for some time after the exhibition closes. He seems to be a sanguine man.

LIBELS ON THE SCOTCH.

"A SCOT" writes:—I see it announced in a society organ that Prince Albert Victor, who is to open the Edinburgh Exhibition next week, is looking forward in alarm to the haggis, the kilts, the cockie-leekie, and the bagpipes. Perhaps that is only the writer's funny way of putting things. Will you allow a Scotchman, however, who is getting tired of these jests, to say that he has lived most of his life in his native country, and never yet saw a haggis? Once in Aberdeen I met a lady who had tasted haggis when she was a child. You may live in Scotland for a year and never hear the bag-pipes. Cockie-leekie is only got in perfection in a few London hotels. Kilts are worn chiefly by visitors from the south. I was four years at Edinburgh University, and there was only one student in my classes with red hair. He came from Plymouth.

SINGULAR SUICIDE OF A LAD.

AN inquest was recently held at the Sessions House, Westminister, relative to the death of John Anderson Fleetwood, aged 16, a telegraph clerk, who was found drowned in the Thames. A few nights since he returned home the worse for drink, and was in consequence reprimanded by his father. He afterwards left the house, and was next seen by a companion named Baul, in Westminister-bridge-road. After some conversation deceased gave Baul some money, expressing his determination to commit suicide, and went away in the direction of Westminster-bride. Baul followed, and deceased ran away. A lighterman discovered Fleetwood's body near Lambeth-bridge. It was stated that the deceased was a very excitable disposition, and in his infancy was subject to fits and inflammation of the brain. A verdict of suicide whilst of unsound mind was returned.

A WOMAN BEWITCHED.

A DESPATCH from Raleigh to the *New York World* says:—There is, within five miles of Wanesboro, Anson County, this State, an entire family of average intelligence, so we are told, that one member is sorely afflicted with an imaginary spell, put upon her by mother-in-law, as she fancies, and which all the powers of voudooism cannot remove. The victim is a younger woman who was married 18 months ago to an industrious young man, who carried his bride to the home of his mother, where they lived together happily until a few weeks ago, when the young wife, who had in the meantime become a mother, became sick, and continued to grow worse, as an idea fastened itself upon her that she was bewitched. She returned to the home of her father, who is a conjuror. He readily agreed with his daughter that she was bewitched. Two voudoos have passed the night in all kinds of manipulations and incantations over the afflicted woman, such as rubbing her with frogs and lizards, boiling of silver coins, waving of arms, and calling of spirits.

SAD BOATING FATALITY.

A SAD accident has occurred to a boating party on the Thames. Six young labouring men and five young women, all of whom lived at Greenbank, Tooley-street, London-bridge, hired a boat and rowed to Putney. They left Putney shortly after 9 o'clock on their return journey, but by the time Chelsea Suspension Bridge was reached darkness had set in, and one of the females feeling nervous at being on the water after dark, it was determined to pull ashore, and finish the remainder of the journey by train. The boat was turned towards the shore, but just at this moment it, from some unexplained cause, capsized, and the whole of the occupants were thrown into the water. Their cries for help were heard by the captain of a Citizen steamboat, who proceeded to the spot and succeeded in rescuing four persons. A fifth was picked up by a small boat passing at the time but the other six, named Annie Gilday, Ellen Curran, Elizabeth Leary, Mary Laughton, John Driscoll, and Daniel Harris were carried away by the tide and drowned.

MR. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

MR. JEFFERSON DAVIS, who is now aged 78 and is in feeble health, has emerged from the retirement on his Mississippi plantation at Beauvoir which he has maintained since his release from prison. He has appeared at Montgomery, Alabama, where he was warmly received with salutes, fireworks, and a popular demonstration in his honour. The heavy rains caused a postponement of the ceremony at Montgomery, till Wednesday April 18, when vast crowds filled the streets, and also the Capitol Park, whither Mr. Davis was escorted by the troops. He spoke briefly to some 20,000 people, close to the very spot upon which he had been proclaimed President of the Confederacy, with the United States flags waving over him. He was received with shouts, the firing of cannon, and the strains of military bands. Mr. Davis said:—

"It would be in vain if I should attempt to express to you the deep gratification which I feel at this demonstration. But I know it is not personal; therefore I feel more deeply grateful, because it is a sentiment far dearer to me than myself. You have passed through the terrible ordeal of war—which Alabama did not seek. When she felt her wrongs too grievous for further toleration, she sought their peaceable solution. That being denied her, the thunders of war came ringing, over the land. Then her people rose in their majesty. Grayhaired sires and beardless boys eagerly rushed the front. It was that war which Christianity alone approves—a holy war for defence. Well do I remember seeing your gentle boys—so small, to use the farmer's phrase, that they might have been called seed-corn-moving on with eager step and fearless brow to the carnival of death, I have also looked upon them when their knapsacks and muskets seemed heavier than the boys. My eyes, partaking of their mothers weakness, filled with tears. Those days passed. Many of them found nameless graves; but they are not dead—they live in the memory. Their spirits stand out, the grand reserve of that column which is marching on with unfaltering steps, towards the goal of constitutional liberty. It were in vain if I should attempt to express my gratitude to you. I am standing now very nearly on the spot where I stood when I took the oath of office in 1861. Your demonstration now exceeds that which welcomed me then. This shows that the spirit of Southern liberty is not dead. Then you were full of joyous hopes. You had every prospect of achieving all you desired. Now you are wrapped in the mantle of regret. Yet that regret only manifests more profoundly—it does not obliterate—the expression of your sentiments. I felt last night, as I approached the Exchange Hotel—from the gallery of which your peerless orator, William L. Yancey, introduced me to the citizens of Montgomery, and commended me in language which only his eloquence could yield, which far exceeded my merit—I felt, I say again that I was coming to my home, coming to the land where liberty dies not, where serious sentiments live for ever. I have been promised, my friends, that I should not be called upon to make a speech; and therefore, I will only express my heartfelt thanks. God bless you, one and all—old men, boys, and ladies above all others, who never faltered in our direst needs.

He also addressed a constant flow of cheering and warm applause. The Governor of Alabama then introduced General Gordon, who delivered an oration in connection with the soldiers' monument which he has erected near the Capitol. He also paid a warm tribute to Mr. Jefferson Davis, concluding with an invocation to the South to continue its devotion and plighted troth to the legitimate Union of the States, so that the legitimate results of the war should be for ever unquestioned. Mr. Davis was then saluted with 100 guns, and escorted to the City Hall, where he held a reception.

REMARKABLE DISCOVERY.

WITHIN the past few days, whilst excavations were being made at Peterborough Cathedral with a view of testing the foundations of the south transept, four massive stone coffins were unearthed about five or six feet below the surface. The coffins were totally devoid of ornamentation, and through an opening accidentally caused by the breaking of a corner of one of the lids the skeleton of a full-grown man was to be seen by the aid of a lighted candle. There was no remnant of any habit, woollen stuff, or cotton fabric in the coffin with the skeleton, which appeared quite complete. It is supposed that the coffins were deposited there about the end of the 12th or the beginning of the 13th century.

M. DE LAVELEYE ON THE BELGIAN STRIKES.

M. DE LAVELEYE contributes to the *Revue Bleue* a remarkable paper on the Belgian strikes. He attributes them to three causes—first, purely local causes; secondly, the industrial crisis which prevails throughout Europe; and, thirdly, the progress of Socialism. He considers the local causes of minor interest and only temporary duration. As regards the industrial crisis, he says, it is due to over-production, to the check of outlets by the continued increase of duties, and to the contradiction which exists between the conditions of trade and the political relations of civilized States. But the chief cause of the present disordered state of affairs is unquestionably, in the opinion of M. de Laveleye, the spread of Socialism. He points out that the diffusion of Socialist ideas is more rapid and more systematic in Germany than elsewhere, and this in spite of exceptional laws and unsparing repression. After indicating the causes which have brought about the propagation of Socialism, causes which are due to the development of civilization, the French economist proceeds to inquire if the present situation, of which he draws a very gloomy picture, constitutes an actual danger. He thinks not, so long as European Governments are not made powerless or divided by a disastrous war, a *coup d'etat*, or intestine discord. Respecting France, he says any attempt to restore the Monarchy would lead to great disaster; it would create division in the bourgeoisie and the army and leave the field open to the legions of disorder. The conclusion to which he comes is that the only remedy of the existing ills is to be found in the suppression of the antagonism between masters and men by the union in the same hands of capital and labour. Unfortunately, to obtain this ideal, the workman must possess more intelligence, more foresight, and more morality than he has at present, for it would be useless for the State to advance him capital if he be not capable of making good use of it. The duty of the bourgeoisie, therefore, is to try and raise the moral and intellectual status of the workman. To seek salvation elsewhere would be to run the risk of cruel and terrible deception.

A MAD DONKEY.

A MAD donkey at Mentone has just provided M Pasteur with two new patients. The animal, which had itself been bitten by a mad dog, attacked its owner and a veterinary surgeon who came to treat it, inflicting severe bites on them both; and they both started immediately for Paris, bringing with them the brains of the ass which had done the mischief. They are not only sufferers by the accident, which has cast a slur, in local estimation at least, on the whole family of quadrupeds to which the offending animal belongs. The mountain excursions on donkey-back, in which visitors to those parts were in the habit of indulging, have fallen into temporary disfavour; and the donkey boys have been heavy losers by the lull in their industry.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

QUOUSQUE TANDEM!—The effect on the silver market of the non-suspension of the Bland Bill has been somewhat startling, for the price of silver, which was expected to rise, has on the contrary, fallen, to the surprise and confusion of all those interested in Indian exchanges. The announcement last Wednesday of a decline in rates at Bombay and Calcutta, and the sale of the Indian Council drafts at the unprecedented low rate of 1*s.* 5*d.* per rupee, caused an excitement in the market which was at once natural and interesting. The position became critical; a serious check was put to all business; banks declined resolutely to enter upon any forward transactions, and acted very much as if we were on the eve of another silver panic; for it is certain that, notwithstanding all the non-sense that our contemporaries tell the City about the true causes of the depression of trade, practical business men have by this time learned from bitter experience that each fall in the price of silver means a further fall in the price of every description of produce.

The circumstance that the India Council should see fit to continue to sell their drafts on the Presidencies at the reduced quotations is a matter for extreme regret. If they thus humour the whims of an excited market, and refuse to put faith in their own standard and their own currency, small wonder indeed if the market gives way to panic and distrust. It is surely high time to break with official traditions, and to cease to persist in the disastrous *laissezaller* policy which has for so long prevailed. Something must now be done—and be done quickly—to check the further depreciation of silver, and the further disarrangement of all trade machinery. We welcome the various motions in Parliament—Mr. Samuel Smith and others—for an official inquiry into the silver difficulty as evidence that prominent Englishmen, men of financial light and leading among us, begin to understand the question, and are resolved, as it were, to arrive at national solution of the problem it presents. But in the mean time, should any further symptoms of a silver panic develop themselves, it will be the bounden duty of the Indian Government to act vigorously and promptly by at once closing the mints to the free coinage of silver.—*World.*

THE "MEDAL CRAZE."

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* enters a strongly worded protest against what it denominates the "medal craze." Someone, it seems, has asked "when the medals for the action at Ginniss will be distributed," and the *Gazette* forthwith replies that no soldier would "really feel very proud of a distinction which he had won in a very harmless sort of skirmish with a very indifferent enemy." It is just possible that the *Gazette's* correspondent may have put his question in an ironical sense, and that his suggestion for the issue of a medal to commemorate a skirmish in which seven of the attacking force were killed or wounded was intended as a satire on the issue of medals for other encounters scarcely more important. Nevertheless the *Gazette* will obtain much approval of its remark that "there was a time when a soldier who had fought in eleven great actions against the best armies in the world, and had scored as many victories, might have been seen with a single medal on his breast; but now the pendulum has swung violently back in the other direction, and a small campaign brings out an eruption of stars, crosses, clasps, and ribbons. A soldier who has served in Egypt to-day has far more to show for his work than one who served in the Peninsula under Wellington. In four years there have been more honours conferred for services against Arabs and Egyptians than were given, perhaps, in forty years in the days of harder fighting against tougher foes."

NEW TORPEDO BOATS FOR RUSSIA.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—"Four new torpedo boats, constructed by Schichau, of Elbing, have just been delivered to the Russian Government. Those boats are stated to be remarkable for their speed and the saving of fuel effected. During their recent trials the speed contracted for was considerably exceeded. The first boat, during six hours' steaming, averaged 22·24 knots an hour. The results of the speed trials of the second and third boats have not been published. But the performance of the fourth boat is stated to have been very remarkable. The boat had on board a crew of 18 men, coals for a run of 1,200 miles, and 145 tons of ballast, and yet she attained, during a three hours, run an average speed of 21·6 knots the *maximum* speed reached during an hours steaming being 23 knots, the highest ever recorded. It will be seen that Russia at present possesses the fastest torpedo boat afloat; but there is every probability she will not be in that exceptional position for very long. The Spanish Government has just contracted with Messrs. Yarrow and Co. for the construction of two torpedo boats of the Falke (Austrian) type, the speed of which in fighting trim, carrying 17 tons on board, is guaranteed at 23 knots, and when running light, 25 knots."

MORMON PROTEST.

AT a Mormon General Conference held a few days since at Provo, Utah, a lengthy epistle to the church was read from President John Taylor and George Q. Cannon. It congratulates the Church that circumstances are so favourable that the multitude can meet. It considers that though the present sufferings are severe they are not so bad as those formerly experienced in Missouri and Illinois. Instead of crushing Mormonism those bringing the persecutions are advertising it and stimulating the faith of the people. Referring to the danger of polygamy courtpling the nation's morals, it gives statistics shewing that all bar-rooms, gambling-houses, &c., in Salt Lake are run by non-Mormons, and claims that no Gentile since the settlement of Utah ever entered into polygamy, and fails to see the demoralising part. It protests against excessive bail for simple misdemeanour, and says: "We will rally around our country's flag and maintain the glorious constitution for weal or woe, not laying aside our fealty for the nation at the bidding of demagogues, religious fanatics, or intolerant despots. Mormonism has so far outlived its enemies, and will in the future." It closed with a strong exhortation to faithfulness. This reading occupied the conference all day.

MORTIFYING THE FLESH.

A CLERGYMAN who has recently taken charge of a parish in South Yorkshire is astonishing his flock by his deviations from the practices of his predecessor. His proclivities are decidedly Ritualistic, and during Lent the prevailing colour of the altar cloth was purple, which was changed to black on Good Friday. It is stated that, speaking to a member of the congregation, he said that in Lent the flesh should be mortified—to which the reply came that there had been nothing but mortification since he took charge of the parish. At the close of the service on Good Friday the organist began a voluntary as the congregation were leaving church, when the clergyman rushed to him and in tones of indignation ordered him to leave unless he followed his instructions more accurately. A couple had arranged to be married at his church on Good Friday, but he positively declined to carry out the service, and the ceremony had to be postponed at the last moment, much to the inconvenience of the bridegroom.

WHOLESALE INCENDIARISM IN GALICIA.

THE Galician town of Lisko, lying to the north of the Western Carpathians, has been entirely destroyed by a fire. At the time of the outbreak the inhabitants were all fast asleep. At Lisko, as the week before in Stry, a violent storm of wind was blowing from the outset, and rendered it almost impossible to do anything effectual towards arresting the progress of the flames. The whole town was on fire in a marvellously short time. Three hundred houses, most of them built of wood, were reduced to ashes before the morning. There was no fire brigade, and not even a fire engine in the place, while the telegraph office had been destroyed through lack of water within half-an-hour of the commencement of the conflagration. The disaster was to a large extent almost an exact copy of the fire at Stry. The neighbouring town of Sanck sent the first engine, but the firemen could not prevent the flames from spreading. Hundreds of poor families are without shelter, and in all the surrounding villages exaggerated reports are circulating, mingled with stories of incendiarism. The town belongs to the estate of Count Krasicki. It had a great cattle market. The provincial law court, with all its valuable documents, and Count Krasicki's Castle, containing a celebrated picture gallery and library, are reported to have been destroyed. Fortunately there has been no loss of life so far as is at present known, but many people have been injured. With regard to Stry, the Emperor has requested that the plans for the rebuilding of that place may be submitted to him as soon as possible. The market town of Friedland, in Moravia, containing a population of 3,000 souls, has also been almost entirely burned down. Sixty houses, including the school, the priest's house, the gendarmerie, and barracks, were destroyed, and 10 persons, as well as many cattle, perished in the flames. More fires are reported from different parts of Galicia. The chief disasters are the destruction of the village of Dobrowlany, a place of 1,600 inhabitants, of the village of Bojanice, and the little town of Chyrow, which have all been completely reduced to ashes. Besides these cases there have been half-a-dozen houses destroyed by fire in the town of Sanok. The Galicians believe that these fires are all the work of incendiaries. The total loss of property by the fire at Lisko is estimated not to exceed 100,000 florins. The Emperor has sent thither a donation of 2,000 florins.

SOME CURIOUS FACTS ABOUT ITALIAN OPERA.

IN London and New York, said to be the two richest capitals in the world, Italian opera is a complete failure. The failure is at once artistic and financial. It is found that notwithstanding all our wealth we cannot afford this amusement. In the meantime Mdme. Patti has just returned to Paris from her tour in Spain. This Spanish campaign is understood to have been not a very successful one, and yet the figures which are now published exhibit the resources of Spain in strange contrast to our own and to American impecuniosity. The tour commenced on the 12th of December and ended on the 17th of April. Thirty-one performances were given, the receipts at each averaging £1,417. The whole tour produced for the treasury of the impresario about £40,000, and this has to be divided among the members and devoted to paying the expenses. Mdme. Patti, of course, took the lion's share. Her winter trip through the peninsula brought her in a clear £12,500.

The payment of the whole of the rest of the company, including artistes, orchestra, chorus, authors' rights, theatrical and circular Continental tax on theatrical ventures called *le droit des pauvres*, amounted only to £15,000. Then there was besides traveling expenses, and the hire of theatres for the tour. The former came to £800, and the latter to £3,800. When all these bills had been paid, and all these salaries handed over, and every claim was satisfied, the managers were to take what remained. "pain would not be thought to be a very profitable country for such an experiment. The Spaniards are neither very rich nor very musical; times have been bad there as well as here; the natural taste of the people is rather for ballets or bull fights than for opera, and yet these managers cleared by their winter campaign more than £11,000.

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL.

CALCUTTA, THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1886.

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

4	Per Cent. Promissory Notes	... Rs. 97	10
4½	Per Cent. of 1870 (1885)	... ,, 99	0
4½	Per Cent. of 1878-79 (1893)	... ,, 101	2
4½	Per Cent. of 1879 (1893) (New loan)	101	2
4½	Per Cent. of 1879 (1893) (Coupon)		

GOVERNMENT GUARANTEED RAILWAY STOCKS.

East Indian Annuity Class A.	,,	£1	Nominal.
Ditto ditto Class B.	,,	£1	
Ditto Deferred Annuity	,,	£100	
5 Per Cent. Oudh and Rohilkund	,,	£10	150
5 Per Cent. Scinde, P. and Delhi	,,	£20	290

MYSORE GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES OF 1882.

5	Per Cent. for 20 years (1902)	Rs. 100	0 Nom.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6	Per Cent. of 1865 (1885)	... Paid off	
6	Per Cent. of 1866 (1886)	... 100	0
6	Per Cent. of 1867 (1887)	... 101	8
6	Per Cent. of 1870 (1889)	... 102	8
6

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office
Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.

LAIRD'S WELSH HARTLEY STEAM COAL.

THIS old and well-known brand is eminently adapted for use and storing in a hot climate, being large, hard, and not so readily affected as other kinds of Coal by exposure to weather. It is supplied of the same good quality as heretofore by

J. P. HIGGINSON & Co.,
25, Castle-street,
Liverpool, England

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.)
THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILLIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.
In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.
Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas Rorke, London.
Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and travellers.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to hat produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER.—No other hair-dressing is requisite. Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers and Perfumers in London, and throughout the world.
Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalcules which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always EQUATES a clear, healthy, natural condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates, this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and develops the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in wasting diseases, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever orfebrile condition. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

PHOSPHORUS THE GREAT REMEDY
FOR DISORDERS OF
THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

It is agreed by all Medical authorities that PHOSPHORUS plays a very important part in NUTRITION OF THE BRAIN and NERVE TISSUE, and possesses SPECIAL CURATIVE VITALIZING and ENERGIZING PROPERTIES. In OVER BRAIN WORK, MELANCHOLIA EPILEPSY, HYSTERIA, NEURALGIA, LOSS of NERVE POWER, and other Manifestations of

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION
PHOPHORUS IS INVALUABLE.

DR. WOOD says: "PHOSPHORUS in NERVOUS EXHAUSTION whether involving the cerebral or special centres is of GREAT VALUE. I have seen marked benefit from its use when the symptoms were not severe enough to indicate *organic lesion*, but the most remarkable results have been in cases in which the structure of the centre was apparently indicated. In threatened BRAIN SOFTENING it is the ONLY drug that can ARREST THE DISEASE. In NEURALGIA its use is commended by reason as well as by experience and gives SPEEDY RELIEF."
DR. PAREIRA says: "PHOSPHORUS excites the nervous vascular and secretory organs, increases the fullness and frequency of the pulse and hieghtens mental activity and muscular power.

H. AND T. KIRBY & CO.'S
PREPARATIONS OF PHOSPHORUS
are made according to Dr. Kirby's Formulæ, and it is admitted that in NO OTHER FORMS can PHOSPHORUS be administered so *safely* or *effectually*, Syrups and all liquid Preparations being either INERT or DANGEROUS. The following combinations are largely prescribed:—

IN NERVOUS DEBILITY, SCIATICA
AND NEURALGIA PHOSPHORUS
AND QUININE PILLS GIVE
SPEEDY RELIEF.

This valuable combination of two powerful tonics is a very useful restorative, and is found most beneficial in the treatment of diseases of a low type in CONVALESCENCE from FEVERS and other acute exhausting diseases. As a tonic and antiperiodic it is largely used in India in some stages of fevers and to counteract the exhausting influence of the excessive heat of the climate.

IN LOSS OF NERVE POWER
PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE &
STRYCHNIA PILLS ARE INVALUABLE,
as also in all cases of MALNUTRITION, whether the consequence of acute diseases such as FEVERS, BLOOD POISONING or result of OVERWORK, DISSIPATION, Indulgence in ALCOHOLIC STIMULANTS or excess of any kind, and in cases of WAKEFULNESS, FEEBLENESS of MEMORY, GIDDINESS and TREMBLING of the VOLUNTARY MUSCLES on EXERTION and some forms SKIN DISEASE.

EARLY DECAY OF MENTAL VIGOR
AND PREMATURE OLD AGE.

LOWNESS of SPIRITS and ATONIC DYSPEPSIA arising from OVERWORK and IMPOTENCE IN OLD or DEBILITATED SUBJECTS, are much alleviated by a course of

PHOSPHORUS and NUX VOMICA PILLS.

IN BRIGHT'S DISEASE,

after the acute symptoms have subsided, PHOSPHORUS and CANTHARIDES PILLS act very beneficially, as also in ATONY or PARALYSIS OF THE BLADDER producing INCONTINENCE of URINE.
The above mentioned preparations are largely prescribed, together with other combinations described in Dr. Kirby's W. the REMEDIAL VALUE of PHOSPHORUS, which may be obtained from any of the Agents mentioned below.

CAUTION.—Messrs. H. & T. Kirby & Co. caution the medical profession and public against imitations of their preparations. Some are Exceedingly Dangerous and others Inert. Every Bottle of the Genuine Pills bears their Trade Mark. Sold in Bottles, price Rs. 2, Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 6-8 each. The large Bottles contain sufficient for a course of Phosphorus extending over 3 to 6 weeks.

AGENTS IN INDIA.

Messrs. Smith, Stanistreet and Co., Calcutta Messrs. Treacher and Co., Bombay and Poona; Messrs. Cooper, Madon and Co., Bombay; Messrs. Lyell and Co., Allahabad; Messrs. W. E. Smith and Co. Madras; Messrs. Bull Hobson and Co Umballa and Kasauli.

RACING WATCHES!
RACING WATCHES!!
RACING WATCHES!!!

MARCKS & CO., Limited beg to invite the attention of the public to their large stock of Chronographs and Racing Watches.
Finest lever escapement, fitted with compensation balance, guaranteed to keep accurate time in any climate.

No. 1. Chronograph, only. In stout German silver crystal face, case, keyless, three actions, medium size... ... ...Rs. 35
No. 2. Silver, double crystal case, showing chronograph on one side and time on the other, a good watch for the value ... ... ,, 75
No. 3. Silver, crystal faced, keyless, a powerful watch, stand any amount of rough usage, specially recommended superior ... ... ,, 125
No. 4. The same in hunting case ... ... ,, 135
Gold Highest Quality ... ... Rs. 400 to ,, 800

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind or name awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84; and the only Trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Acts, 38 and 39, Vic., 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Marks, London.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

The ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Impotence of Mind or Limb, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces. It

Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces.
From whatever cause arising.

THE EFFECT of this Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and Permanent, all the Miserable and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

whilst pleasant to the taste and agreeable to the stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the first day of its administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the patient has long been unaccustomed, Digestion is invigorated. The appetite increases wonderfully. The bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The face becomes fuller, the lips red, the eyes brighter, the skin clear and healthy, and the hair acquires strength showing the importance of its action on the organs of nutrition.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

ACTUALLY CREATES New Nervous Fluid and Brain matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life element, PHOSPHORUS, thereby infusing new Life Power into all parts of the system.

The unequalled Curative properties of this Preparation have spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World as the only medicine of real efficacy for Renovating Broken-down Constitutions, Restoring the fullest and most vigorous conditions of Robust Health and Manhood under every circumstance, and at every age, by nourishing, fertilising, and developing all the powers of every necessary part of the Human Organization, thus ensuring a sound and Permanent restoration of the impaired organs wherever a deficiency of natural vigour has for years existed. So that all the Duties of Life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' CRUCIAL TESTS

and Thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the world, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the Verdict Universal that in the World of scientific research no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such well-merited praise and distinguished recognition.

The very remarkable Cures effected by Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE have induced numbers of Physician prescribe and use it in their own families, and in several of the London Hospitals.
DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold in Bottles, at 4s. 6d. and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout India
Full Printed Directions, for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases, are enclosed with each Bottle.
Manufactured only at

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N.W

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies, made up from Cheap useless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before ou purchase and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious Imitations.

AGENTS—TREACHER & CO.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
FOR MAY, 1886.
CONTAINING ALL THE
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS,
WITH
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC
INFORMATIONS,
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES
BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES
AND THE
ROUTES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF NORTHERN CENTRAL, SOUTHERN, AND WESTERN INDIA.
WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION RS. 5.
Postage Free.

Corrected up to the last day of going to press, and published on the 1st of every month at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

☞ The GUIDE for May has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travelle is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, form a very good medium for advertisers. For rates, &c., apply to the Manager "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

PATRONIZED BY
H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF BOMBAY,
GENERAL SIR C. G. ARBUTHNOT, K.C.B.
GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
FORT, BOMBAY.

GUYOT'S TAR CAPSULES
CONTAINING PURE NORWEGIAN PINE TAR.

A specific for CHEST AFFECTIONS such as obstinate Coughs, Pulmonary Phthisis irritation of the Chest and Lungs, also Catarrh of the bladder, etc.

The use of the Capsules, combined with that of GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION as a lotion, will promptly cure ECZEMA, DHOBY'S ITCH, RINGWORM, PRICKLY-HEAT and all other skin-diseases.

The Capsules are specially recommended to those persons who have an aversion for the taste of Tar as a drink, and two or three them taken before meals possess the same medicinal properties as one Table spoonful of Guyot's Tar Solution.

The name of Guyot is stamped on each Capsule, and the labels bear E. Guyot's signature printed in three colours, without which none are genuine.

Manufactory—19 rue Jacob, Paris.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY:—TREACHER & Co., LD., KEMP & Co., LD., THOMSON & TAYLOR COOPER, MADON & Co., LD.

GENTLEMEN'S HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

WE have now a VERY LARGE and FRESH Assortment of the above, SPECIALLY ADAPTED for the coming Hot Season.

UNDERVESTS.	Rs. a.	SOCKS.	Rs. a.
Cotton Lace .....from	3 12	Fine Cotton Silk Clocks .....per doz. pair	11 8
Balbriggan Lace .....from	7 0	„ „ Embroidered Fronts ..... „	19 0
Silk Lace .....from	10 0	Lisle Thread, Black, with Clocks...per pair	2 12
Brown Merino, Very Fine .....from	7 0	Lisle Thread Stripes .....per doz.	16 8
White Summer Merino, Very Fine .....from	4 8	Balbriggan New Stripes ..... from	21 0
Silk and Wool, Finest Make and Coolest Wear .....from	7 8	PLAIN COLORS DRABS.	
International .....from	2 8	Browns, Seal, Cardinal Navy, &c. .....from	21 0
Striped Balbriggan, Thin Make.....from	7 8	Balbriggan Blue or Black Embroidered Fancy Fronts, for evening wear .....per pair	2 12
PANTS OR DRAWERS.		Summer Merino, New Stripes, and Plain Colors ..... from	17 8
Brown Merino ....from	8 0		
White Gauze Merino, Cool and Thin ...from	6 8		
Anglo-Indian (Silk and Wool to Match) Vests .....from	8 8		
Striped Balbriggan, new Patterns.....from	9 0		
International do. .....from	3 0		

CASH DISCOUNT 10 PER CENT.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.,
HOSIERS, SHIRTMAKERS, & OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY & SECUNDERABAD.

IRON WIRE FENCING
SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR
INDIA AND THE COLONIES.
GEORGE'S PATENT TUBULAR IRON WIRE FENCING.
SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR ENCLOSING RAILWAYS, ROADS, BUNGALOW GROUNDS, PLANTATIONS, &c.
Awarded Certificate of Merit Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84.

LARGELY used by the Indian State and Guaranteed Railways, combines Strength, Lightness, and Low Cost. Any smart native can erect it. Cost of transport per mile of Railway only about 3 annas per mile of Fence. Fencing Posts, Straining Posts, Galvanized Steel, Strand Wire Galvanized Steel Barb Wire, Wrought Iron Gates of all sizes with Posts, complete, suitable for Railway Level Crossings, Plantations, Bungalow Grounds, &c. A complete Fence with Barb, Strand or Steel Wire, suitable for a plot of ground of any shape or for a length of Road or Railway supplied ready for fixing.

Delivery given at any RAILWAY STATION in India.

R. J. GEORGE & CO., ENGINEERS,
7, Little Queen-street, Westminster—London and Jubbulpore, India.

MRS. LAKE,
MAISON DE MODES,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

LATEST NOVELTIES
IN
French Millinery. Paris Bonnets, Paris Hats. French Flowers and Feathers.
Gloves for Ladies and Gentlemen. Ribbons, Laces, Trimmings.
Ball and Dinner Dresses. Rich Silk Visiting Dresses.
NEW DRESS MATERIALS.
Rich Lace Dresses and Flouncings. Travelling Dresses.
WEDDING ROUSSEAUX.
MOURNING ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.
MILLINERY AND DRESS-MAKING
Departments are under the management of
FIRST-CLASS MILLINERS AND DRESS-MAKERS.
LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.
TERMS—CASH.
Mofussil Orders, when unaccompanied by a remittance, Parcels are sent by Value Payable Post, or, when practicable, by Rail, and Railway Receipt sent as a V. P. Registered Letter.

MRS. LAKE,
MAISON DE MODES,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of the Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c., for a lump sum, or on commission. Special Financial facilities afforded to approved parties.

(We have erected and successfully started several excellent-going Spinning and Weaving Mills in different parts of the country, and our Mr. Alcock has in addition been the responsible adviser throughout in the erection, starting and working of many more.)

Manufacturers of all kinds of cast and wrought iron work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Gates and Railings, Road Rollers kept in stock. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameters Cutters for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to ou works some of the largest and heaviest tools in India, and grands extended and improved our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

Importers of Machinery, Agents for Linen and other Belting, the "Kerlew" Patent Oil Gas Apparatus, Baird's Sight Feed Lubricators, etc.

Sole Agents for the Celebrated Valvoline Cylinder Oil, and specially prepared Valvoline Ring Spinning Spindle Oil (a trial solicited).

Plate, Bar and Angle Iron of the largest sections, also Diamond and Silver Steel, and Engineer's Stores and Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers.
Works and Offices—Mazagon.

NOTICES.

NOTICE

Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO.,
LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,
supplying Goods of equal quality and a the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full remittance.

FILES. FILES. FILES.

BUY direct at 60 and 2½ per cent. off trade list delivered *f. o. b.* any port in England, and instruct your Bankers to tell their agents in England to pay us on receipt of Bills of Lading, Mate's Receipt, &c. We will pay freight and consign right through to destination if desired. Our quality is of the very best.

JUKES COULSON, STOKES & Co.,
Queen Steel Works, Sheffield, England.
FILES. FILES. FILES.

FOR SALE
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

JUST RECEIVED a new circular-fronted English-built Brougham, suitable for one or pair of horses.
A new English-built light Landau, suitable for one or pair of horses, by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury.
A new English-built Victoria, a new English-built Barouche and a few Dog-carts.
Some second-hand English-built Broughams, Victorias, and Mail Phaetons.
A pair of iron grey Arab Horses, young, and goes very well.
A pair of Flea-bitten grey Arab Horses, both broken to single and double harness.
A handsome Flea-bitten grey Arab, age 5 years, height 14-2½, a beautiful mover in single and double harness.
A few second-hand gentlemen's saddles received from England, in very good order.
Also new gilt pier, solid mahogany toilet, and black and gold chimney glasses and black and gold over mantels arrived from England.
For further particulars apply to
JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

JOHN FLEMING & Co., BOMBAY
(London House—Fleming, Wilson & Co.),
HAVE in stock at present, or on the way out,
6 & 8 H.-P. HORIZONTAL FIXED ENGINES,
6, 8, 10 & 12 H.-P. PORTABLE ENGINES,
PRIESTMAN'S DREDGERS.
COMBINED FLOUR MILLS with French Burr Stone 48 inches diameter.
8 feet MORTAR GRINDING MILLS.
HAND POWER MORTAR MIXING MACHINES.
PICKAXES, HOES and PLATELAYERS' BEATERS of highest quality.
STEEL & FILES, by THOS. JOWITT & SONS.
METALLIC FIRE-ENGINES for 8 men.
DOUBLE BARREL LIFT & FORCE PUMPS.
CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS, 3, 4, 6 and 8 inch.
DIRECT ACTING STEAM PUMPS.
MANILLA HEMP-COVERED BESSEMER STEEL WIRE ROPE.
WOULDHAM Co.'s PORTLAND CEMENT.
CALVERT'S 5 per cent. CARBOLIC DISINFECTING POWDER.
CALVERT'S "SOLUBLE CRESOL."
CHARLTON SILICATE PAINTS.
STEEL BARB FENCING WIRE.
HORSE-SHOE NAILS, of best Swedish Iron.
NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES CO.'S DYNAMITE and BLASTING GELATINE, DETONATORS, &c.
14 lb. PORTABLE RAILWAY, complete with Stee Sleepers and all fastenings.
Estimates prepared for all classes of Railway Materials Water Supply, &c., &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary aching of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1886, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and, we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of it extraordinary action of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.
Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation.
Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT,
Russel-stre Bloomsbury.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.
The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secundrabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.
INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.
There is no reason why the privilege should no be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.
Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcement known to the public.
Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 fee broad Re. 1 per month For every additional square foot annas 2.
Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet, will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent., on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.
The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the curious stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.
Special arrangements for long periods.
For further particulars apply to Manager of *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SECUNDERABAD.

OUR SPECIALITIES.

The following are a few of our Specialities in Cheap Watches which we can recommend as thoroughly good and reliable, and which already well known to the public :—

Rs. 18 — A good serviceable keyless Lever Watch, open-face, in strong white metal case. Guarantee one year.

Rs. 25 — Our celebrated, unrivalled "Original Campaigne Lever Watch" in white metal case. Guarantee two years.

Rs. 40 — The same Watch as above, in Sterling Silver case. Guarantee two years.

Rs. 26 — Our Sterling Silver Watch, in hunting case, for Ladies and Gentlemen, and in cases either Plain, Engine-turned or Engraved. Guarantee two years.

Rs. 27 — The same Watch in half-hunting case. Guarantee two years.

Rs. 35 — The same Watch, large size only, in extra heavy case and superior quality. Guarantee two years.

Terms strictly Cash. Postage and Packing free.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

ICE-MAKING MACHINERY.

HIGHEST PRIZE AWARDED AT THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, AND THE ONLY SUCCESSFUL ICE MACHINES THERE.

TRANSPARENT BLOCK ICE-MAKING MACHINES.
COLD AIR MACHINES.
SNOW MAKING MACHINES.
REFRIGERATING MACHINES FOR COOLING THE AIR IN PUBLIC BUILDINGS, HOSPITALS, BARRACKS, THEATRES, &c.

ICE COMPANIES.

MESSRS. H. J. WEST & CO. are prepared to enter into Contracts with responsible parties for the establishment and starting of ICE FACTORIES in any part of India, such Contracts to include the whole of the Ice Machinery, Engines, Boilers, &c. Free Delivery on the spot. Also Fixing, Starting, and Working the Ice Machinery, in full operation for one month, or longer period. MESSRS. H. J. WEST & CO. in these cases undertake all trouble and risks, and bind themselves to hand over the Plant in complete working order as a going concern.

ICE MACHINES FOR INDUSTRIAL PURPOSES.

Machines for making Half Ton of Ice upwards, constantly in hand or in stock. Ice-making offers a Lucrative Investment of Capital and time to Persons of moderate means.

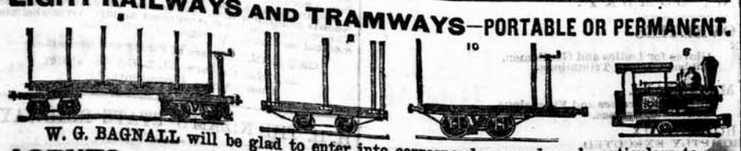
H. J. WEST & CO.,
CONTRACTORS TO H.M. GOVERNMENT,
Stamford Works, 116 & 118, Southwark Bridge Road, London.

NOTE:
BUSINESS IS NOW
CONDUCTED PERSONALLY BY

P. VUCCINO,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST,
MEDOWS STREET, FORT.
Studio Open daily from 9 to 6 p.m.
BOMBAY.

LIGHT RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS—PORTABLE OR PERMANENT.



W. G. BAGNALL will be glad to enter into correspondence and send particulars to
AGENTS FOR NATIVE PRINCES,
MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES,
ESTATE AND PLANTATION PROPRIETORS,
CONTRACTORS, MERCHANTS,
AND OTHER GENTLEMEN INTERESTED IN THE ABOVE.
MANUFACTURER OF LIGHT RAILWAYS TO H.M. GOVERNMENT.
These Works are now (April, 1885) engaged on pressing orders for the

SUAKIM-BERBER RAILWAY.

W. G. BAGNALL, CASTLE ENGINE WORKS, STAFFORD, ENGLAND.

THE HÔTEL MÉTROPOLE,

LONDON, S.W.

This magnificent Hotel situated in Northumberland-Avenue and Whitehall-Place, Trafalgar-Square, is arranged and furnished to afford residents every possible convenience and comfort. In addition to a large number of Single and Double Bedrooms there are elegant suites of Private Apartments. The position is central, the arrangements are complete, the Public-rooms magnificent, and the charges moderate. The general organisation enables the Proprietors to provide the highest class banquets, dinners, and wedding breakfasts, for which some of the most luxurious suites of rooms in Europe are available.

Table D'Hote Breakfast, Luncheon, and Dinner at SEPARATE TABLES.

ANDRE'S NEW VENTILATED "TERAI" HAT

EXTRA QUALITY ONLY.

A SOFT DOUBLE HAT FOR GENTLEMEN AND LADIES RESIDING IN TROPICAL CLIMATES, ESPECIALLY SUITED FOR SPORTING, RIDING AND TRAVELLING.

ANDRE & Co., Hatters, 127, New Bond Street, London.

The "TERAI" HAT consists of two soft felt Wide-awakes with ventilated space between the crowns and board brim Can be worn single or double to suit temperature.

RECOMMENDATIONS from—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. LORD LYTTON, late Governor-General of India.
HIS EXCELLENCY LORD REAY, Governor of Bombay.
HIS GRACE THE RIGHT HON. THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM, late Governor of Madras.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. SIR W. H. GREGORY, late Governor of Ceylon.
HON. SIR JOHN STRACHEY, K.C.S.I., late Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces.
LIEUT.-GENERAL THE HON. SIR H. RAMSAY, C.B., K.C.S.I., late Commissioner of Kemaoon.
MAJOR-GENERAL SIR S. BIDDULPH, High Commissioner, Cyprus.
And many Ladies of the highest distinction.

CAUTION.—Purchasers must see that the lining bears the stamp "ANDRE & Co., 127, New Bond Street, London, Extra Quality, with the Royal Arms.
SOLD by all the principal Merchants and Traders throughout India, Ceylon, &c.

ANDRE'S SOLA PITH AND FELT SUN HATS, FELT AIR-CHAMBER HELMETS, &C.

FIRST ESTABLISHED 1825.

NEAVE'S FOOD

FOR

INFANTS, THE AGED & INVALIDS

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST FARINACEOUS FOOD.

LANCET.—"Carefully prepared and highly nutritious."

BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.—"Well adapted for Children, Aged People, and Invalids."

HEALTHY CHILDHOOD PROMOTES ROBUST MANHOOD. NEAVE'S FARINACEOUS FOOD FOR INFANTS & INVALIDS. TRADE MARK.

IN ONE-POUND 1/- CANISTERS SOLD EVERYWHERE.
WHOLESALE OF THE MANUFACTURERS.

J. R. NEAVE & CO., FORDINGBRIDGE, ENGLAND.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies,
Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Preserved Fish, Soups, Game,
Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese
May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

MOËT & CHANDON'S CHAMPAGNES

SPECIALLY SELECTED FOR INDIA.

PER DOZEN. CREDIT. Rs. 55. — SPARKLING CHAMPAGNE EXTRA SUPERIOR. MOËT & CHANDON. ÉPERNAY. — PER DOZEN. CASH. Rs. 52.

AND

PER DOZEN. CREDIT. Rs. 51. — WHITE DRY SPARKLING SILLERY. MOËT & CHANDON. ÉPERNAY. — PER DOZEN. CASH. Rs. 48.

The produce of Messrs. MOËT & CHANDON'S Vineyards of over 2,000 acres in the most renowned districts of Champagne.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA—CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

S. & H. HARRIS'S

STABLE REQUISITES.

WATERPROOF Harness Composition.
JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.
SADDLE PASTE, (Waterproof.)

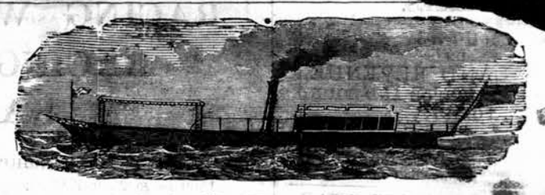
EBONITE WATERPROOF BLACKING, For Boots, Shoes, Harness, and all Black Leather articles.
POLISHING PASTE For Cleaning Metals.
POUCH BLACKING, (Waterproof.)

SOLD BY ALL SADDLERS, IRONMONGERS AND STOREKEEPERS.
Manufactory: 57, MANSELL STREET, LONDON, E.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE-AND-CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

BOMBAY AGENTS :—TREACHER & Co.



YARROW'S

SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

Screw Steamers with speeds ranging up to 26 miles an hour.
Paddle Steamers with draft ranging down to 6 inches of water.
Stern Wheel Steamers with very shallow draft especially suitable for river navigation.

MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & CO., POPLAR, LONDON, E.

Builders of the Stern Wheel Steamers used by the British Government for the Nile Expedition.

PETER MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL

was again victorious AT INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES EXHIBITION.

PETER MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL was the ONLY ONE AWARDED TWO GOLD MEDALS.

PETER MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL Dr. Abbotts says:— "MORE BENEFIT THAN THE OTHER KINDS."

PETER MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL Dr. Lewis A. Sayre writes:—"ALL THAT COULD BE WISHED."

At CHEMISTS, STORES, &c. MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL REGISTERED TRADE MARK. EVERY-WHERE.

ONLY in Capsuled Bottles of 8oz. and 16oz.
Offices & Warehouses, Christiania & 43, Snow Hill, London, E.C.

ACTON & BORMAN'S SPECIALITIES:

"PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH,
In 3d Packets And 6d. 1s. 2s.6d Tins EVERYWHERE.
"ROYAL LUSTRE" BLACK LEAD
In Packets, 1d. & 2d. ONE TRIAL SOLICITED.
ALSO
"GENUINE" EMERY-EMERY AND GLASS CLOTHS.
"ROYAL PATENT" Flexible Glass Paper.
BLOCK Black Leads, Knife Boards, &c.
72, SHOE LANE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1781.

MANUFACTURERS OF EMERY, SPECIALLY FOR HULLING AND CLEANING RICE.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

CARLTON RICHD. MATHEWS & Co. TRADE MARK WHISKEY.

GOLD MEDAL,
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

For Prices apply to CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.
Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & C[illegible] London.

A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE

LUBRICANT

("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR"),
For Cylinders, Valves, Shaftings, Bearings, &c.,
LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.

Price 3s. 9d. per Gallon.

PATENTEES & SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

ENGELBERT & CO.,

BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.

AGENT—J. B. K. MACBETH, ENGINEER, BOMBAY.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

J. Liebig TRADE MARK

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.
Annual Sale, 8,000,000 Jars.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, Brit. Med. Jour., &c.*

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine ONLY with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label. The title "Baron Liebig" and his photograph having been lately largely used by dealers having no connection with Baron Liebig, the public are hereby informed that the Liebig Company are the only manufacturers who are able to offer the article with Baron Liebig's guarantee of genuineness.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness.
Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

NATURE'S RESTORATIVE.

ENTERICON

CERTAIN, SAFE, AND PERMANENT.

RAYNHAM'S ENTERICON is an Absolute Remedy for the Cure of Nervous Prostration, Brain and Nerve Disease, Debility, Flatulence, Lassitude, Loss of Vital Power, Bilious, Liver, Stomach and Kidney Complaints, Indigestion, and Female Complaints. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, thus for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. It never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, recommended by eminent physicians and chemists. A short trial will satisfactorily prove its efficacy. Sold by all Chemists. Price, 6s., 11s., and 32s.

AGENTS.—BOMBAY, KEMP & Co., LD.; CALCUTTA—Smith, Stanistreet and Co.; Bathgate and Co.; Scott, Thompson and Co.

FOR SALE,

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.

BY

W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER

IS A PURELY VEGETABLE REMEDY
For INTERNAL and EXTERNAL Use.

PAIN KILLER has *never failed* when used according to *printed directions* including each bottle, and *is perfectly safe even in the most inexperienced hands.*

PAIN KILLER is a sure cure for Sore Throat, Coughs, Chills, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera, and *all Bowel Complaints.*

PAIN KILLER IS THE BEST remedy known for Sea Sickness, Sick Headache, Pain in the Back or Side, Rheumatism and Neuralgia.

PAIN KILLER is unquestionably the BEST LINIMENT MADE. It gives *speedy and permanent relief* in all cases of Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, Severe Burns, etc.

PAIN KILLER is the well-tried and trusted friend of the Mechanic, Farmer, Planter, Sailor, and in fact all classes wanting a medicine always at hand, and *safe to use internally or externally with certainty of Relief.*

No family can afford to be without this invaluable remedy in the house. Its price brings it within the reach of all, and it will annually save many times its cost in doctors' bills.

Sold by all druggists
PERRY DAVIS & SON, Providence, R. I. Proprietors.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9 Peer Market near Jumma Musjid.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill E. C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.